

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
REPORT FOR THE  
RIVERWALK PROJECT,  
CITY OF SAN DIEGO,  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

*Prepared for / Submitted to:*

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Spindrift Project No. 2017-006

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>ES-1</b>
<b>Section 1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 Project Location.....	1-1
1.2 Project Description .....	1-2
1.3 Regulatory Context Summary .....	1-3
1.4 Area of Potential Effects (APE) .....	1-4
1.5 Report Organization .....	1-4
<b>Section 2 Setting.....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Existing Conditions .....	2-1
2.1 Regulatory Setting.....	2-14
<b>Section 3 Methods .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Personnel Qualifications.....	3-1
3.2 Record Search Methods.....	3-1
3.3 Native American Coordination Methods.....	3-2
3.4 Field Methods.....	3-2
<b>Section 4 Results and Management Recommendations .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Records Search .....	4-1
4.2 Literature Review .....	4-4
4.3 Native American Consultation Results .....	4-7
4.4 Field Survey Results.....	4-7
4.5 Management Considerations .....	4-9
<b>Section 5 References.....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>Figures</b>	
Figure 1	Project Location Map
Figure 2	Project Area Map
Figure 3	Records Search Boundary Map
Figure 4	Confidential Records Search Results
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix A	Records Search Confirmation
Table A-1	Previous Investigations Within a 1-mile Radius of the Project APE
Table A-2	Previously Recorded Sites
Table A-3	Caltrans Bridges within the Project APE and Vicinity
Appendix B	Native American Coordination
Appendix C	Photos and Photo Log
Appendix D	Confidential DPR Forms (Bound Separately)

## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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AD	Anno Domini
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BC	Before Christ
BP	Before Present
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cmbs	centimeters below the ground surface
County	County of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HRG	Historical Resources Guidelines
LDC	Land Development Code
LF	Linear Feet
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NFHL	National Flood Hazard Layer
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
MEAP	Maintenance and Emergency Access Paths
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
Project	Riverwalk Project
PI	Principal Investigator
PRC	Public Resources Code
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDMoM	San Diego Museum of Man
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SSURGO	Soil Survey Geographic
Spindrift	Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC
TS	Trunk Sewer
UCSB	University of California Santa Barbara
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VC	Vitrified Clay

**National Archaeological Database**

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Project No. 2017-006

Acreage approximately 160.6 acres

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, Hines retained Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC (Spindrift) to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Riverwalk Project (hereafter known as Project) in the County of San Diego. The entire Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is composed of approximately 160.6 acres.

The study included records searches, a literature review and a field site visit. The records search results indicated 393 previous cultural resources studies (Table 1 in Appendix A) were conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Project APE, and 141 cultural resources have previously been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the Project APE (Table 2 in Appendix A).

Twelve (12) cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project APE (Site # P-37-004675, P-37-011722, P-37-011766, P-37-011767, P-37-012126, P-37-012127, P-37-012128, P-37-012129, P-37-012132, P-37-012220, P-37-012862, and P-37-014963).

A field site visit was conducted as part of this study. Previously documented Site # P-37-011722, P-37-011766, P-37-011767, P-37-012126, P-37-012220, and P-37-012862 were re-located and updated, while P-37-004675, P-37-012127, P-37-012128, P-37-012129, P-37-012132, and P-37-014963 were not found. No (0) new cultural resources were identified as part of this field site visit. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided in this report.

## **SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION**

In 2017, Spindrifft was retained by Hines to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Riverwalk Project (Project), located in San Diego County (County), California. A records search, literature review and field site visit of the approximately 160.6-acre Project was required to identify potentially significant cultural resources that could be affected by the project.

### **1.1 PROJECT LOCATION**

The Project is located within Mission Valley in the County of San Diego (County). The area affected by the proposed Project (development footprint or Area of Potential Effects (APE)) is comprised of an approximately 160.6-acre area (Figure 1). Mission Valley is a wide river valley trending east-west in San Diego, California, through which the San Diego River flows to the Pacific Ocean. For planning purposes, the city of San Diego divides it into two neighborhoods: Mission Valley East and Mission Valley West—the Project is in Mission Valley West. The Valley was the site of the first Spanish settlement in California, established in 1769. Mission Valley currently serves as an important shopping and entertainment center for San Diego. Several condominiums and apartments can also be found in the area (Figure 2). The Project APE is shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Jolla topographic quadrangle (1967; photorevised 1975) (Figure 3).

For our technical report, we have designated the site into three geographic areas with the associated developments:

- Area 1 is the northern area between Friars Road and the trolley rail line and will include multi-family residential, neighborhood retail, and a trolley station development.
- Area 2 is located between the trolley and the San Diego River and will include multi-family residential, reuse of the clubhouse for a community amenity and park uses.
- Area 3 is located south of the river and will include commercial and park development.

The project site encompasses the approximately 195-acre Riverwalk Golf Course and clubhouse building site. The site is situated in the western portion of central Mission Valley. The project site abuts Friars Road on the north; Fashion Valley Road on the east; a portion of Hotel Circle North on south; and privately owned undeveloped property to the southwest. The San Diego River, as well as a segment of Green Line Trolley tracks, traverses the project site in an east-west direction.

The site may currently be accessed at four locations, including:

- The maintenance facility in the northwest portion of the site, off of Friars Road;
- Riverwalk Drive off of Fashion Valley Road that extends to the central portion of the site with the clubhouse and associated parking lot;
- Through a pump station site off of Hotel Circle North;
- Through an equipment yard entrance off of Fashion Valley Road, north of Riverwalk Drive, that is a leased gravel covered lot.

There may be other entrances that we did not use during our investigation. The majority of the site is fenced with both chain link, and locally, with a higher netting fence for errant golf balls.

The San Diego Metro Green Line Trolley crosses the site subparallel to the river, approximately 400 to 800 feet north of the river. The trolley rail line was constructed on a raised berm across the site and is powered by overhead electric lines. There are two under-crossing tunnels under the tracks that are large enough for two golf carts or landscape equipment carts, but not a drilling rig. There are two bridges over the river which also can support golf carts and light weight vehicles, but not a drilling rig.

The golf course is covered with turf and local trees and brush. There are three nine-hole courses including the Friars Course in the north, the Presidio Course in the middle-western area, and the Mission Course in the south. There are numerous sand traps, ponds, irrigation pipes and sprinklers throughout the course. We understand that the majority of the irrigation water has come from two wells onsite, with supplement from domestic water. We also understand that approximately 500,000 gallons of water is used to irrigate the course daily during dry months and less during the winter rains.

There are also numerous existing utilities at the site. There is an abandoned sewer line that crosses Area 1 in an east-west direction, and several electric and water lines that cross the site. There are also several sewer and water lines that run along Riverwalk Drive into the site, and an active 78-inch trunk sewer line that parallels the trolley on the south.

## **1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed development is a mixed-use project consisting of multi-family residential, neighborhood retail, office, and a large community park. The project proposes to redevelop the existing golf course as a walkable, transit-centric, and modern live-work-play mixed-use neighborhood with a local and natural focus that showcases a large riverfront park. The intent is to create a sense of place both within the site boundaries, and encompassing the surrounding community. Emphasis would be placed on mobility including a pedestrian focus, bicycle connectivity, direct access to transit, and additional community roadways.

The mix and quantity of land uses would include approximately 4,300 multi-family residential dwelling units; up to 140,000 square feet of neighborhood retail space; up to 1,000,000 square feet of office; an approximately 12-acre neighborhood park; approximately 70 acres of park, open space, and trails to implement the San Diego River Park Master Plan; adaptive reuse of the existing golf clubhouse into a community amenity; and a new Green Line Trolley stop within the development.

The mixed use residential buildings in Areas 1 and 2 will typically consist of large, four- to six- story wood framed buildings with separate internal parking structures (wrap product) or built over two levels of concrete parking structure (podium product). We understand that several pools, spas and landscape areas are planned around the multi-family buildings. There are also areas of neighborhood retail and a trolley station in the central portion of the site that we believe will include smaller wood framed structures. Per the current plan, there are two at-grade crossings of the trolley for the internal planned roadways and the existing Riverwalk Drive will be realigned and extended. Access to the Area 1 and 2 sites will be from five entrances off of Friars Road and three entrances off of Fashion Valley Road.

We understand the commercial buildings in Area 3 are planned to consist of 6- to 12-story buildings constructed of concrete, steel and/or wood framed structures, with large at-grade parking lots. Access to Area 3 site will be from two entrances off of Fashion Valley Road.

The proposed park will include a network of trails and non-habitable structures such as parking lots, trellis/shade structures, picnic areas, restroom buildings, etc. The actual layout of structures in the park area is not finalized at this time. However, we understand the two existing bridges will remain as part of the park development. Access to the park will be from entrances off of Fashion Valley Road.

The overall grading will be primarily design fill of up to 25 feet above existing topography to create the pads. There are design cuts within Areas 1 and 2 both in the buildings and for the pads below Friars Road and the Trolley. These design cuts will be up to 13 feet deep. The preliminary grading plan shows a fill slope extending down to existing elevations at an inclination of 2H:1V along the river, that is up to 20 feet high. There will likely be some cut slopes or retaining walls in the cut areas.

The building pads will be graded to minimum elevations of 31 to 32 feet above mean sea level (msl) to bring the pads above the current flood levels. This grading will allow the river to be contained in the park area below the current FEMA 100-year base flood elevations, at approximately 26 feet msl in the west and 30 feet msl in the east.

### **1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT SUMMARY**

To meet the regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources in CEQA (Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21000 et seq.). The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of project development maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Article 5, Section 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historic and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

The goal of the NHPA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of the proposed Project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. NHPA applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project that may cause an adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected



resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800, and are automatically eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Historical Resources under CEQA).

#### **1.4 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)**

The Project APE consists of the horizontal (surficial) and vertical (subterranean) limits of the project, and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Archaeological Resources (California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)) could occur as a result of the project. The Project APE, subject to environmental review under CEQA, consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 3, and also represents the records search summary coverage area. It measures approximately 160.6 acres in size.

The Project APE also includes the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Thus, it includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected and varies across the project, depending on the type of infrastructure. Ground disturbance of up to 8 feet below the surface is assumed.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of project features, which could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current project, there is a 90 foot high vertical APE.

#### **1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION**

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM). Appendix B contains documentation of Native American outreach efforts. Appendix C contains photos of the project area and a photo log. Appendix D includes a confidential map showing the results of the records search requests and copies of the confidential Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 *et seq.*) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 *et seq.*) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation prohibit public dissemination of records search information. Appendix D was prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

**SECTION 2 SETTING**

The Project APE is located in the County of San Diego (Figures 1 and 2).

**2.1 Existing Conditions**

Chapter 2 establishes the context for the evaluation of cultural resources through an overview of the environmental setting, the prehistory, and the ethnographic identity of the Project APE, as well as the regulatory setting.

**2.1.1 Natural Setting**

Mission Valley stretches as far west as Interstate 5 and as far east as Interstate 15. The exact boundary between Mission Valley East and West is State Route 163. Mission Valley is located at nearly the geographic center of the City of San Diego. The San Diego River runs through Mission Valley and is a significant asset and defining feature. The Valley sits at the crossroads of the regional freeway system, enjoying access from I-5, I-8, I-15, I-805 and SR 163. The Valley is a regional center of offices, hotels, and retail businesses. The Valley is also a major regional visitor center, with a concentration of hotels located in close proximity to tourist attractions including Mission Bay, Sea World, and Balboa Park.

As Mission Valley has been extensively developed, the vast majority of the Planning Area consists of disturbed or developed areas (City of San Diego 2016). Still, undisturbed areas of vegetation are present, particularly along the San Diego River and Alvarado Creek. Adjacent to the San Diego River, Riparian and Bottomland Habitat as well as Eucalyptus Woodland can be found. Along Alvarado Creek, Riparian and Bottomland Habitat and Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub are present. To a lesser extent, undisturbed vegetation is also present near the northern and southern boundaries of Mission Valley, along the Valley's steep canyon walls. In general, Mission Valley's Grasslands and Scrub and Chaparral are located in these areas. Most of Mission Valley's undisturbed vegetation is located in San Diego's Multi-Habitat Planning Area, the City's planned habitat preserve. Within the Multi-Habitat Planning Area, development is limited to protect and ensure the viability of "covered" species, as well as to preserve a network of open space and habitat in San Diego.

**2.1.2 Soils and Geology**

Four (4) soil units, or types, have been mapped within the Project APE: Huerhuero-Urban land complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HuC); Tujunga sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB); Riverwash (Rm); and Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GoA) (NRCS 2017). The Huerhuero series consists of moderately well drained loams that have a clay subsoil. These soils developed in sandy marine sediments. They have slopes of 2 to 30 percent. The Tujunga series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. Riverwash occurs in intermittent stream channels. The material is typically sandy, gravelly, or cobbly. It is excessively drained and rapidly permeable. Many areas are barren. Scattered sycamores and coast live oaks grow along the banks. Sparse shrubs and forbs occur in patches. The Grangeville series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained

soils that formed in moderate coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granitic rock sources. Grangeville soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains and have slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent.

There is one geologic deposit mapped with the Project APE: Young alluvial flood plain deposits (Qya, Holocene and late Pleistocene) that are mostly poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood plain deposit (Kennedy and Tan 2008). This deposit has moderate to high sensitivity for cultural materials.

Additionally, a geotechnical assessment was completed for the Project (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017). Their field investigation consisted of excavation of twenty-nine 8-inch-diameter, hollow-stem- auger borings to depths of 16.5 to 81.5 feet bgs. The earth units encountered in their borings include young alluvium, older alluvium, river terrace deposits and bedrock believed to be the Bay Point Formation. Eocene-age bedrock underlies these earth units at depth. Artificial fill associated with the golf course uses overlies these native deposits. The earth units that were encountered are described below, in the order of oldest to youngest. The approximate limits of these earth units are shown on the Preliminary Geotechnical Map (Plate 1) and Cross-Sections (Plates 2 and 3).

**Bay Point Formation (Qbp)** bedrock was found to underlie the terrace deposits or alluvium within the northern and northeast portions of the site. Bedrock was encountered at depth below the terrace deposits in borings B-5 drilled near Friars Road and B-24 drilled near the clubhouse. Borings SB-4 and SB-102 in the northeast portion of the site also drilled deep below the alluvium and encountered the Bay Point Formation. This bedrock consists of yellow brown to dark gray silty fine to medium sandstone that is very moist and dense. The bedrock in our Boring B-5 had abundant bivalve shell fossils. This bedrock is also mapped by the State along the lower sides of the canyon to the north of Friars Road (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017: Figure 2). Bay Point Formation has no sensitivity for potentially buried cultural resources.

**River Terrace Deposits (Qtr)** were encountered throughout the northern central portion of the site within much of Area 1 and a portion of Area 2 and were encountered in Borings 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 23 and 24. The limits of these deposits are shown in the report (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017: Plate 1) and were defined by the density and composition of the materials, higher ground elevations, and review of historic aerial photographs prior to development in the area. Others have identified this earth unit as older alluvium. This earth unit is mapped as general alluvium by the State (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017: Figure 2). However, due to the density and the cemented and/or cobbly nature of the materials, we opted to designate these materials as river terrace deposits.

The river terrace deposits were typically dense to very dense and consisted of reddish-brown to yellowish-brown silty fine to coarse sand and clayey fine to coarse sand that was moist and very dense. Fine to coarse subrounded gravels were present throughout this unit. The drill and CPT rigs had refusal in most borings in the terrace deposits at depths of 12 to 30 feet deep. They were able to drill one boring (B-5) to a depth of 61 feet; however, the auger was broken from the drilling stem and the rig was down for four days to repair. This deeper boring encountered bedrock of the Bay Point Formation below the river terrace deposits. Bedrock is believed to underlie the river terrace deposits throughout most of this mapped unit (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017: Plates 1 and 2). River Terrace Deposits have low sensitivity for potentially buried cultural resources.

**Older Alluvium (Qalo)** was encountered at depth (between 50 and 75 feet deep) in several of our borings (B-3, B-12, B-13, B-14, B-15, B-17, B-21 and B-22) below the younger alluvium (see cross-sections on

Plates 2 and 3). This older material varied in composition from sandy silt, silty sand to gravelly sand and was generally denser than the overlying younger alluvium. Older Alluvium has low sensitivity for potentially buried cultural resources.

**Younger Alluvium (Qal)** was the most prevalent earth unit throughout the site. Alluvium was encountered to the bottom of the Borings B-1, B-3, B-9 through B-27, P-1 and P-2. Younger alluvium underlies the majority of the site to depths of 50 to 90± feet below existing ground surface (bgs). The alluvium consists of medium dense fine grained clayey sand, silty sand to clean sand that is highly micaceous. In the western portions of Areas 1 and 3 (Borings B-1 and B-15), there are layers of dark gray sandy clay near and below sea level elevation (-5 to -35 feet msl), that have numerous gastropod shells. These interlayers are believed to be estuary muds that were deposited during ancient times of low sea level. There are also few local layers of gravelly sand in the alluvium. The younger alluvium is underlain by older alluvium, gravelly alluvium, terrace deposits and/or bedrock. Younger Alluvium has moderate to high sensitivity for potentially buried cultural resources.

**Artificial Fills:** There are several different generations of artificial fills that exist at the site, including the undocumented fill and three generations of compacted fill. Shallow undocumented fills (Afu) on the order of 2 to 15 feet thick associated with the golf course contour grading exists within most of the site. It appears some of these fills have been regraded at several different times in the past 70 years. During grading of the golf course clubhouse, parking lot, entry street and bridges, fill (AfL) was placed under the observation and testing of Leighton and Associates (2001). We obtained the report for this grading, but it did not have a map showing the limits of this fill, and therefore, the limits shown in the report (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017: Plate 1) are considered approximate. About the same time, fill materials (Aft) were placed across the site for construction of the trolley improvements. The report documenting the trolley grading was not obtained, this fill was mapped based on contours and appears to be a compacted fill berm with slopes up to 25 feet high along the sides of the tracks. These fills generally consist of medium dense silty or clayey sand, with significant amounts of gravel and cobble, locally.

The compacted fill encountered in the northeast portion of the site (Af), within eastern pad on Area 1, (encountered in Borings B-9, P-2, CPT-15 through CPT-18) consisted of silty and clayey sand with local gravel and cobbles. This fill was compacted to a minimum 90 percent relative compaction under the geotechnical observation and testing of Shepardson (2001). This fill extended to depths of up to 20 feet and was very dense and seemed acceptable for the most part, except for the upper 1 to 2 feet that was weathered and dry. Artificial Fills have low sensitivity for cultural materials.

The Project APE is primarily within the “Regulatory Floodway” along the San Diego River, with areas of “1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard” (Zone A, AE, A99, AO, AH, AR, V, VE) and then “0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard” (Zone X) with increasing distance from the river, as mapped on the National Flood Hazard Layer determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA 2017). Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) are identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood is the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on NFIP maps (“Regulatory Floodway” and “1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard”). A Regulatory Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base

flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30. Moderate flood hazard areas, labeled Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X (un-shaded).

### **2.1.3 Cultural Setting**

The following sections have been excerpted from the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guide (HRG, 2001) and serves to provide a comparative framework for the prehistory of the region and context for this testing and evaluation report. The history of San Diego can be divided into four prehistoric periods, one ethnohistoric period and three historic periods. The references cited in this section can be found in HRG (2001:Appendix A).

#### ***EARLY MAN PERIOD (BEFORE 8500 Before Christ (BC))***

No firm archaeological evidence for the occupation of San Diego County before 10,500 years ago has been discovered. The myths and history that is repeated by the local Native American groups now and at the time of earlier ethnographic research indicate both their presence here since the time of creation and, in some cases, migration from other areas. There are some researchers who advocate an occupation of southern California prior to the Wisconsin Glaciation, around 80,000 to 100,000 years ago (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976). Local proposed Early Man sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon and Brown sites, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1983, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986). However, two problems have precluded general acceptance of these claims. First, artifacts recovered from several of the localities have been rejected by many archaeologists as natural products rather than cultural artifacts. Second, the techniques used for assigning early dates to the sites have been considered unsatisfactory (Moratto 1984; Taylor et al. 1985).

Careful scientific investigation of any possible Early Man archaeological remains in this region would be assigned a high research priority. Such a priority would reflect both the substantial popular interest in the issue and the general anthropological importance which any confirmation of a very early human presence in the western hemisphere would have. Anecdotal reports have surfaced over the years that Early Man deposits have been found in the lower levels of later sites in Mission Valley. However, no reports or analyses have been produced supporting these claims.

#### ***PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (8500-6000 BC)***

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dates back to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains, and elsewhere, and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969; Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966,

1967), characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

Careful scientific investigation of San Dieguito Complex sites in the region would also be assigned a high research priority. Major research questions relating to the Paleo-Indian Period include confirmation of the presence of the Fluted Point Tradition in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969); better chronological definition of the San Dieguito Complex; determination of whether the San Dieguito assemblages do in fact reflect an early occupation, rather than the remains from a specialized activity set belonging to an Early Archaic Period culture; clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex, if it represents a separate culture, to the subsequent Early Archaic Period cultures; determination of the subsistence and settlement systems which were associated with the San Dieguito Complex; and clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex to similar remains in the Mojave Desert, in northwestern and central California, in southern Arizona and in Baja California. The San Dieguito Complex was originally defined in an area centering on the San Dieguito River valley, north of San Diego (Rogers 1929).

### ***EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000 BC-Anno Domini (AD) 0)***

As a result of climatic shifts and a major change in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern assignable to the Archaic Stage is thought by many archaeologists to have replaced the San Dieguito culture before 6000 BC. This new pattern, the Encinitas Tradition, is represented in San Diego County by the La Jolla and Pauma complexes. The coastal La Jolla Complex is characterized as a gathering culture which subsisted largely on shellfish and plant foods from the abundant littoral resources of the area. The La Jolla Complex is best known for its stone-on-stone grinding tools (mano and metate), relatively crude cobble-based flaked lithic technology and flexed human burials. Inland Pauma Complex sites have been assigned to this period on the basis of extensive stone-on-stone grinding tools, Elko Series projectile points and the absence of remains diagnostic of later cultures.

Among the research questions focusing on this period are the delineation of change or the demonstration of extreme continuity within the La Jolla and Pauma complexes; determination of whether coastal La Jolla sites represent permanent occupation areas or brief seasonal camps; the relationship of coastal and inland Archaic cultures; the scope and character of Archaic Period long-range exchange systems; the role of natural changes or culturally-induced stresses in altering subsistence strategies; and the termination of the Archaic Period in a cultural transformation, in an ethnic replacement or in an occupational hiatus in western San Diego County.

### ***LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 0-1769)***

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to

a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex, but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

Explanatory models applied to Late Prehistoric sites have drawn most heavily on the ethnographic record. Notable research opportunities for archaeological sites belonging to the Late Prehistoric period include refining chronology, examining the repercussions from environmental changes which were occurring in the deserts to the east, clarifying patterns of inter- and intra- regional exchange, testing the hypothesis of pre-contact horticultural/agricultural practices west of the desert, and testing ethnographic models for the Late Prehistoric settlement system. Hector (1984) focused on the Late Prehistoric Period to examine the use of special activity areas within large sites typical of this period. At issue was whether activities such as tool making, pottery manufacturing, and dining were conducted in specific areas within the site, or whether each family unit re-created these activity areas throughout the site. Her findings indicated that no specialized areas existed within Late Prehistoric sites, and furthermore that tools made during this period served a variety of functions.

Late Prehistoric sites appear to be proportionately much less common than Archaic sites in the coastal plains subregion of southwestern San Diego County (Christenson 1990:134-135; Robbins-Wade 1990). These sites tend to be located on low alluvial terraces or at the mouths of coastal lagoons and drainages. Of particular interest is the observation that sites located in the mountains appear to be associated with the Late Prehistoric Period. This suggests that resource exploitation broadened during that time, as populations grew and became more sedentary.

### ***ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD***

The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 by Father Junípero Serra and Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 by Father Lasuén brought about profound changes in the lives of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño of San Diego County. The coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño were quickly brought into their respective missions or died from introduced diseases. Ethnographic work, therefore, has concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. As a result, ethnographic accounts of the coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño are few. Today, the descendants of the Kumeyaay bands are divided among 12 reservations in the South County; the descendants of the Luiseño bands among five reservations in the North County.

The Kumeyaay are generally considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism. While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shippek (1963, 1989b) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

Kumeyaay houses varied greatly according to locality, need, choice and raw materials. Formal homes were built only in the winter as they took some time to build and were not really necessary in the summer. Summer camps needed only a windbreak and were usually located under convenient trees, a cave fronted with rocks or an arbor built for protection from the sun. During the summer, the Kumeyaay moved from place to place, camping where ever they were. In the winter they constructed small elliptically shaped huts of poles covered with brush or bark. The floor of the house was usually sunk about two feet into the earth. In the foothills and mountains *hiwat* brush or deer broom was applied in bundles tied on with strands of yucca. In cold weather the brush was covered with earth to help keep the heat inside. Bundles of brush were tied together to make a door just large enough to crawl through.

Most activities, such as cooking and eating, took place outside the house. The cooking arbor was a lean-to type structure (or four posts with a brush over the top). Village owned structures were ceremonial and were considered to be the center of many activities. Sweathouses were built and used by the Kumeyaay men. They were built around four posts set in a square near a river or stream and usually had a dug-out floor. The sweathouses were also used sometimes as a place for treating illnesses.

As with most hunting-gathering societies, Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. The Kumeyaay had a patrilineal type of band organization (descent through the male line) with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and patrilocal marital residence (married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity.

Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term *rancheria* should be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30 square mile area. Many households would constitute a village or rancheria and several villages were part of a larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group called a *cimuL*. The members of the *cimuL* did not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintained close relations and often shared territory and resources (Luomala 1963:287-289).

Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities were normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuLs* in search of food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a *cimuL* could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights, no one from another *cimuL* was denied access to the resources of nature (Luomala 1963:285; Spier 1923:306); since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and *cimuL* leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991), and had an inclination toward the supernatural. This could include visions, unusual powers, or other signs of communication with the worlds beyond. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, the cremation ceremony, and the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311-326).



Important areas of research for the Ethnohistoric Period include identifying the location of Kumeyaay settlements at the time of historic contact and during the following 50 years of the Spanish Period; delineating the effects of contact on Kumeyaay settlement/subsistence patterns; investigating the extent to which the Kumeyaay accepted or adopted new technologies or material goods from the intrusive Spanish culture; and examining the changes to Kumeyaay religious practices as a result of contact.

### ***HISTORIC PERIODS***

San Diego's history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

#### ***SPANISH PERIOD (AD 1769-1822)***

In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain. This was to be accomplished through the establishment and cooperative inter-relationship of three institutions: the Presidio, Mission and Pueblo. In 1769 a land expedition led by Gaspár de Portola reached San Diego Bay, where they met those who had survived the trip by sea on the San Antonio and the San Carlos. Initially camp was made on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego. Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junípero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river. The first chapel was built of wooden stakes and had a roof made of tule reeds. Brush huts and temporary shelters were also built.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade whose wall was made from sticks and reeds. By 1772 the stockade included barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse for supplies, a house for the missionaries and the chapel, which had been improved. The log and brush huts were gradually replaced with buildings made of adobe bricks. Flat earthen roofs were eventually replaced by pitched roofs with rounded roof tiles and clay floors were eventually lined with fired-brick.

In August 1774, the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its present location six miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley), near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. What started as a thatched jacal chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October 1776, and the present church was built the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens and cemetery (Neuerburg 1986). Orchards, reservoirs, and other agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system.

In 1798, the Spanish constructed the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in northern San Diego County. They also established three smaller mission outposts (asistencias) at Santa Ysabel, Pala and Las Flores

(Smythe 1908; Englehardt 1920; Pourade 1961). The mission system had a great effect on all Native American groups from the coast to the inland areas and was a dominant force in San Diego County.

Life for the new settlers at the San Diego Presidio was isolated and difficult. The arid desert climate and aggressive Native American population made life hard for the Spanish settlers. They raised cattle and sheep, gathered fish and seafood and did some subsistence farming in the San Diego River valley to generate enough food to keep the fledgling community of a few hundred Spaniards and hundreds of Native American neophytes alive. The situation for Spanish Period San Diegans' was complicated by the Spanish government's insistence on making trade with foreign ships illegal. Although some smuggling of goods into San Diego was done, the amounts were likely small (Smythe 1908:81-99; Williams 1994).

Significant research topics for the Spanish Period involve the chronology and ecological impact caused by the introduction of Old World plants and the spread of New World domesticates in southern California; the differences and similarities in the lifestyles, access to resources, and responses to change between different Spanish institutions; the effect of Spanish colonization on the Kumeyaay population; and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

### ***MEXICAN PERIOD (AD 1822-1846)***

In 1822 the political situation changed. Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican government opened California to foreign ships, and a healthy trade soon developed, exchanging the fine California cattle hides for the manufactured goods of Europe and the eastern United States. Several of these American trading companies erected rough sawn wood-plank sheds at La Playa on the bay side of Point Loma. The merchants used these "hide-houses" for storing the hides before transport to the east coast (Robinson 1846:12; Smythe 1908:102). As the hide trade grew, so did the need for more grazing lands. Thus the Mexican government began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates. Much of the land came from the Spanish missions, which the Mexican government secularized in 1833. The mission system, however, had begun to decline when the Mission Indians became eligible for Mexican citizenship, and refused to work in the mission fields. The ranchos dominated California life until the American takeover in 1846 (Smythe 1908:101-106; Robinson 1948; Killea 1966; Pourade 1963). The Mexican Period brought about the continued displacement and acculturation of the native populations.

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the presidio and the rise of the civilian Pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form somewhat spontaneously, near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Sometime after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another

building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

Adobe bricks were used as the primary building material of houses during the Mexican Period, because wood was scarce and dirt and labor were plentiful. The technique had been brought to the New World from Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors in the Eighth Century. Adobe bricks were made of a mixture of clay, water sticks, weeds, small rocks and sand. The sticks, weeds, and small rocks held the bricks together and the sand gave the clay something to stick to. The mixture was poured into a wooden form (measuring about 4 inches by 11 inches by 22 inches) and was allowed to dry. A one-room, single-story adobe required between 2,500 and 5,000 bricks. Walls were laid on the ground or built over foundations of cobblestone from the riverbed. To make the walls, the adobe bricks were stacked and held together with a thick layer of mortar (mud mixed with sand). Walls were usually three feet thick and provided excellent insulation from the winter cold and summer heat. To protect the adobe bricks from washing away in the rain, a white lime plaster or mud slurry was applied to the walls by hand and smoothed with a rock plaster smoother (the lime for the lime plaster was made by burning seashells in a fire). The lime was then mixed with sand and water. Once the plaster dried, it formed a hard shell that protected the adobe bricks. The roof was usually made of carrizo cane bound with rawhide strips and floors were usually made of hard packed dirt, although tile was also used.

The new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as some other California towns did during the Mexican Period. In 1834 the Mexican government secularized the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions. The secularization in San Diego County had the adverse effect of triggering increased Native American hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a sub prefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and the population increased to roughly 350 non-Native American residents (Killea 1966:24-32; Hughes 1975:6-7).

Two important areas of research for the Mexican Period are the effect of the Mexican rancho system on the Kumeyaay population and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

### ***AMERICAN PERIOD (AD 1846-PRESENT)***

When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the

Governor Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846, Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californios resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

The Americans raised the United States flag in San Diego in 1846, and assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In the quarter of a century following 1848, they transformed the Hispanic community into a thoroughly Anglo-American one. They introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. By 1872, they even relocated the center of the city and community to a new location that was more accessible to the bay and to commerce (Newland 1992:8). Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "Pre-fab" houses, which were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego.

In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly. On February 18, 1850, the California State Legislature formally organized San Diego County. The first elections were held at San Diego and La Playa on April 1, 1850 for county officers. San Diego grew slowly during the next decade. San Diegans attempted to develop the town's interests through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town closer to the bay. The failure of these plans, added to a severe drought, which crippled ranching and led to the onset of the Civil War, that left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to an actual drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860 (Garcia 1975:77). Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town (MacPhail 1979).

Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town. After the county seat was moved in 1871 and a fire destroyed a major portion of the business block in April 1872, Old Town rapidly declined in importance.

American Period resources can be categorized into remains of the frontier era, rural farmsteads and urban environments, with different research questions applicable to each category. Important research topics for the frontier era, include studying the changing function of former Mexican ranchos between 1850 and 1940, and investigating the effect on lifestyles of the change from Hispanic to Anglo-American domination of the pueblo of San Diego. Research domains for rural farmsteads include the definition of a common rural culture, comparing the definition of wealth and consumer preferences of successful rural farm families versus middle and upper-middle class urban dwellers, definition of the evolution and adaptation of rural vernacular architecture, and identification of the functions of external areas on farmsteads. Research questions for urban environments include definition of an urban subsistence pattern; definition of ethnic group maintenance and patterns of assimilation for identifiable ethnic groups; identification of specific adaptations to boom and bust cycles; definition of a common culture for working, middle and upper-middle class urban residents; identification of adaptations to building techniques, architectural styles, technological change and market fluctuations through analysis of industrial sites; and investigation of military sites to relate changes in armament technology and fortification expansion or reduction to changing priorities of national defense.

**ARCHITECTURE**

The built environment, including structures and landscapes, is a vital source of historical evidence on past lifestyles, work, ideas, cultural values, and adaptations. The built environment is neither a product of random events, nor a static phenomenon. The rearrangement of structural features and land use are part of the way in which people organize their lives. Landscapes are lands that have been shaped and modified by human actions and conscious designs to provide housing, accommodate production systems, develop communication and transportation networks, designate social inequalities and express aesthetics (Rubertone 1989).

Vernacular architectural studies have demonstrated that pioneer farmers and urban dwellers used folk styles to meet specific needs. Analysis of these house types illustrates adaptation by households as a result of changing needs, lifestyle and economic status. Studies of structural forms at military complexes have documented changes in technology and national defense priorities, and industrial site studies have documented technological innovation and adaptation. The spatial relationships of buildings and spaces, and changes in those relationships through time, also reflect cultural values and adaptive strategies (Carlson 1990; Stewart-Abernathy 1986).

San Diego's built environment spans more than 200 years of architectural history. The real urbanization of the City as it is today, began in 1869, when Alonzo Horton moved the center of commerce and government from Old Town (Old San Diego) to New Town (downtown). Development spread from downtown based on a variety of factors, including the availability of potable water and transportation corridors. Factors such as views, and access to public facilities affected land values, which in turn affected the character of neighborhoods that developed.

During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the areas of Golden Hill, Uptown, Banker's Hill, and Sherman Heights were developed. Examples of the Victorian Era architectural styles remain in those communities, as well as in Little Italy.

Little Italy developed in the same time period. The earliest development of the Little Italy area was by Chinese and Japanese fishermen, who occupied stilt homes along the bay. After the 1905 earthquake in San Francisco, many Portuguese and Italian fishermen moved from San Francisco into the area; it was close to the water and the distance from downtown made land more affordable.

Barrio Logan began as a residential area, but because of proximity to rail freight and shipping freight docks, the area became more mixed with conversion to industrial uses. This area was more suitable to the industrial uses because land values were not as high: topographically the area is more level, and not as interesting in terms of views as the areas north of downtown. Various ethnic groups settled in the area because there land ownership was available to them.

San Ysidro began to be developed at about the same time (the turn of the century). The early settlers were followers of the Littlelanders movement. There, the pattern of development included lots designed to accommodate small plots of land for each homeowner to farm, as part of a farming-residential cooperative community. Nearby Otay Mesa-Nestor began to be developed by farmers of Germanic and Swiss background. Some of the prime citrus groves in California were in the Otay Mesa-Nestor area; in

addition, there were grape growers of Italian heritage who settled in the Otay River Valley and tributary canyons, and produced wine for commercial purposes.

At the time downtown was being built, there began to be summer cottage/retreat development in what are now the Beach communities and La Jolla area. The early structures in these areas were not of substantial construction; it was primarily temporary vacation housing.

Development spread to the Greater North Park and Mission Hills areas during the early 1900s. The neighborhoods were built as small lots, a single lot at a time instead of large tract housing development of those neighborhoods. It provided affordable housing away from the downtown area, and development expanded as transportation improved.

There was farming and ranching in Mission Valley until the middle portion of the Twentieth Century, when the land uses were converted to commercial and residential. There were dairy farms and chicken ranches adjacent to the San Diego River where now there are motels, restaurants, office complexes and regional shopping malls.

There was little development north of the San Diego River until Linda Vista was developed as military housing in the 1940s. The federal government improved public facilities and extended water and sewer pipelines to the area. From Linda Vista, development spread north of Mission Valley to the Clairemont Mesa and Kearny Mesa areas. Development in these communities was mixed use and residential on moderate-sized lots.

San Diego State University was established in the 1920s; development of the state college area began then and the development of the Navajo community was outgrowth from the college area as well as from the west.

Tierrasanta, previously owned by the U.S. Navy, was developed in the 1970s. It was one of the first planned unit developments with segregation of uses. Tierrasanta and many of the communities that have developed since, such as Rancho Peñasquitos and Rancho Bernardo, represent the typical development pattern in San Diego in the last 25 to 30 years: uses are well segregated with commercial uses located along the main thoroughfares, and the residential uses are located in between. Industrial uses are located in planned industrial parks.

Examples of every major period and style remain, although few areas retain neighborhood-level architectural integrity due to several major building booms when older structures were demolished prior to preservation movements and stricter regulations regarding historic structures. Among the recognized styles in San Diego are Spanish Colonial, Pre-Railroad New England, National Vernacular, Victorian Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Shingle, Folk Victorian, Mission, Craftsman, Monterey Revival, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Egyptian Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernistic and International (McAlester and McAlester 1990).

Research interests related to the built environment include San Diego's railroad and maritime history, development in relationship to the automobile, the role of recreation in the development of specific industries, as well as the design and implementation of major regional planning and landscaping projects, the role of international fairs on architecture, landscape architecture and city building; the development of

industrial and military technologies between the two world wars; the relationship between climate, terrain, native plant material and local gardening and horticultural practices, planning and subdivision practices from the turn of the century to the present day and the post-war period of suburbanization.

## 2.1 Regulatory Setting

The public stewardship and management of historical resources are provided for in the local, state and federal policies and regulations that form the basis for the City of San Diego's development review process. This project has been completed in accordance with all applicable regulations, provided in the City of San Diego Municipal Code – Land Development Code (LDC; Chap 11 Art 1 Div 02; Chap 12 Art 03 Div 06; Chap 12 Art 06 Div 05; Chap 14 Art 03 Div 02), and per the cultural resources provisions of CEQA of 1970 (Public Resources Code §§ 21000–21177). Per these applicable regulations impacts to cultural resources associated with this project must be taken into consideration. These regulations are described in detail below.

### 2.1.1 **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)**

The NHPA establishes the federal government policy on historic preservation and the programs – including the NRHP – through which this policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, significant cultural resources, referred to as historic properties, include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Historic properties also include resources determined to be National Historic Landmarks (NHL). National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting United States heritage. A property is considered historically significant if it meets one of the NRHP criteria and retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance. This act also established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent agency responsible for implementing Section 106 of NHPA by developing procedures to protect cultural resources included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Regulations are published in 36 CFR Part 60 and 63, and 36 CFR Part 800.

#### 2.1.1.1.1 **36 CFR Part 800, Implementing Regulations, Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act**

Section 106 requires that effects on historic properties be taken into consideration in any federal undertaking. The process contains five steps: (1) initiating Section 106 process; (2) identifying historic properties; (3) assessing adverse effects; (4) resolving adverse effects, and (5) implementing stipulations in an agreement document.

Section 106 affords the ACHP and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect historic properties eligible for NRHP listing. State Historic Preservation Officers administer the national historic preservation program at the State level, review National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with federal agencies during Section 106 review. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe to be determined eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Historic properties are defined as prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, as well as artifacts, records, and remains related to such properties (NHPA Section 301[5]). Under 36 CFR Section Part 800.3, Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consult with the SHPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects to historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, agency officials apply the NRHP eligibility criterion to a potential historic property. Under 36 CFR Section Part 60.4, historic properties may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP if they "... possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association..." and if they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect to a historic property if the undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, characteristics of a historic property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish its aspects of historic integrity (36 CFR Section Part 800.5).

### **2.1.2 Public Resources Code and CEQA**

CEQA states that:

The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to. . . Preserve for future generations. . . Examples of the major periods of California history (Section 21001).

CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects, which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084).

As it pertains to cultural resources, CEQA defines the term "historical resource" as the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.



- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides: (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

**2.1.3 General Plan**

The Historical Preservation Element of the City of San Diego's *General Plan* was adopted in 2008. The stated goals of the Historic Preservation Element are:

- Identification of the historical resources of the City.
- Preservation of the City's important historical resources.
- Integration of historic preservation planning in the larger planning process.
- Public education about the importance of historical resources.
- Provision of incentives supporting historic preservation.
- Cultural heritage tourism promoted to the tourist industry.

To achieve these goals, the Historic Preservation Element provides nine policies to guide historical resources management activities. Among these are the following:

- HP-A.1. Strengthen historic preservation planning.
- HP-A.2. Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use planning process.
- HP-A-3. Foster government-to-government relationships with the Kumeyaay/Diegueño tribes of San Diego.
- HP-A.4. Actively pursue a program to identify, document and evaluate the historical and cultural resources in the City of San Diego.
- HP-A.5. Designate and preserve significant historical and cultural resources for current and future generations.
- HP-B.1. Foster greater public participation and education in historical and cultural resources.
- HP-B.2. Promote the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historical resources through a variety of financial and development incentives. Continue to use existing programs and develop new approaches as needed. Encourage continued private ownership and utilization of historic structures through a variety of incentives.
- HP-B.3. Develop a historic preservation sponsorship program.
- HP-B.4. Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism.

### **2.1.4 City Commitment to Native American Community**

The City of San Diego has demonstrated a commitment to addressing Native American concerns, regarding traditional cultural properties through the establishment of a Tribal Liaison. Input on City and private projects during the CEQA review process is required, as stated in the HRG.

### **2.1.5 Land Development Code**

The purpose and intent of the City's Historical Resources Regulations of the LDC (Chapter 14, Division 3, and Article 2) is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all proposed development within the City of San Diego when historical resources are present on the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain a Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit. When any portion of premises contains historical resources, as defined in the LDC Chapter 11, Article 3, Division 1, the regulations apply to the entire premises.

Historical resources consist of designated historical resources, historical districts, historical buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes, important archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties. Only minor alteration of a designated historical resource or of a historical building or structure within a historical district may be allowed if the alteration does not affect the special character or special historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural value of the resource. Traditional cultural properties are required to be protected and preserved as a condition of development approval. Development within an area containing an important archaeological site is permitted if necessary to achieve a reasonable development area with up to 25 percent encroachment into the site. Additional encroachment of 15 percent is allowed for essential public service projects.

Any loss of a historical resource through alteration or encroachment is required to be offset by mitigation, in accordance with Section III of these Guidelines. Mitigation measures include preservation in whole or in part or avoidance as the preferred method of mitigation with other methods such as documentation and/or salvage of the resource prior to its disturbance allowed when preservation is not feasible.

The proposed regulations include a deviation process by which project approval could occur without compliance with the historical resources regulations to afford relief from the regulations when all feasible measures to mitigate for the loss of the resource have been provided by the applicant and when denial of the development would result in economic hardship.

A Construction Permit, Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit is required for the following types of development proposals:

- a. Process One Construction Permit: Any development on a parcel that has historical resources on the site that will not adversely affect the historical resources and is consistent with one or more of the exemption criteria in accordance with section 143.0220 of the Land Development Code.
- b. Process Two Neighborhood Development Permit: Any single dwelling unit residential development on a single dwelling unit lot of any size when a traditional cultural property or important archaeology site is present.

- c. Process Four Site Development Permit: Any multiple dwelling unit residential, commercial or industrial development on any size lot, or any subdivision on any size lot, or any public works construction project or any project-specific land use plan when a designated historical resource or historical district is present and any development that deviates from the development regulations for historical resources as described in the Land Development Code.

### **2.1.6 City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG)**

The HRG, located in the City's Land Development Manual, provides property owners, the development community, consultants, and the general public, explicit guidance for the management of historical resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the historical resources regulations and guide the development review process. The guidelines also address the need for a survey and how impacts are to be assessed, available mitigation strategies, and reporting requirements. They also include appropriate methodologies for treating historical resources located in the City.

### **2.1.7 City of San Diego Historical Resources Board**

The Historical Resources Board is established by the City Council as an advisory board to identify, designate, and preserve the historical resources of the City; to review and make a recommendation to the appropriate decision making authority on applications for permits and other matters relating to the demolition, destruction, substantial alteration, removal or relocation of designated historical resources; to establish criteria and provide for a Historical Resources Inventory of properties within the boundaries of the City; and to recommend to the City Council and Planning Commission procedures to facilitate the use of the Historical Resources Inventory results in the City's planning process in accordance with Section 111.0206 of the Land Development Code.

### **2.1.8 City of San Diego Historical Resources Register**

The City of San Diego also maintains a Historical Resources Register. Per the City, any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object may be designated as historic by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board, if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development;
- b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman;

- e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Officer for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or
- f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

### **2.1.9 City of San Diego CEQA Significance**

As stated above, if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, and is not included in a local register or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey, it may nonetheless be historically significant. If a proposed project has the potential to affect a historical resource, the significance of that resource must be determined. The significance of a historical resource is based on the potential for the resource to address important research questions as documented in a site specific technical report prepared as part of the environmental review process. Research priorities for the prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic periods of San Diego history are discussed in these Guidelines and should be used in the determination of historical significance. As a baseline, the City of San Diego has established the following criteria to be used in the determination of significance under CEQA.

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area), or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofacts density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

### **2.1.10 Non-Significance Resource Types as defined by the Historical Resources Guidelines**

The Non-Significant Resource Types, as defined in the HRG, are archaeological sites containing only a surface component and are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise (testing is required to document the absence of a subsurface deposit). Such sites may include:

- Isolates;
- Sparse Lithic Scatters;
- Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations; and
- Shellfish Processing Stations.

Sparse Lithic Scatters are identified and evaluated, based on criteria from the State Office of Historic Preservation's California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse

Lithic Scatters (February 1988). Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations are defined as having no associated site within a 50-meter radius and lacking a subsurface component. Shellfish Processing Stations are defined as containing a minimal amount of lithics and no subsurface deposit.

Resources found to be not significant, as a result of the survey and/or an assessment, require no further work beyond documentation of the resources and inclusion in the survey and assessment report.

**SECTION 3 METHODS**

Chapter 3 discusses the methods utilized during the cultural resources inventory survey of the Project APE.

**3.1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

All phases of the archaeological resources investigation were conducted by Ms. Arleen Garcia-Herbst, C.Phil., RPA. Mr. George Herbst, C.Phil., RPA, provided technical report review and quality assurance. Resumes are available upon request.

Ms. Garcia-Herbst is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified Archaeologist and has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California and Hawaii since 2006. She has extensive experience with the cultural and paleontological resources requirements of the City and County of San Diego, CEQA, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Administrative Rules, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She is a City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and County of Riverside Qualified Archaeologist. While Ms. Garcia-Herbst's professional focus is in California and Hawaii, she also has project experience in Arizona, Nevada, Germany, Peru, and Argentina. She received her B.A. in Anthropology with a minor in Geosciences from the University of Arizona (1996), and completed her M.A. in Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB, 2000), is advanced to candidacy (C.Phil., 2006) and working on completing her Ph.D. thesis at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Ms. Kellie Kandybowicz, has more than 6 years in cultural resources management. She has experience conducting archaeological fieldwork including survey, testing, data recovery, excavation, and construction monitoring and artifact analysis in the laboratory.

Mr. Herbst is the Federal Preservation Officer for the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). At the BOR, he defines, implements, and is responsible for compliance with Reclamation cultural resource management (CRM) policies in accordance with U.S. statutory law and other mandates. Mr. Herbst serves as program lead for cultural and paleontological resources management. He provides expert analysis and advice to the Division Manager, Policy Director, Regional Directors, Area Managers, regional staff and senior leadership in the Commissioner's Office on complex cultural resource issues. Additionally, he identifies program risk and applies advanced management analysis techniques to interpret meaning and evaluate findings. He also reconciles conflicts between statutory requirements and program goals and coordinates requirements for regional and area offices. Mr. Herbst serves as Reclamation's expert representative at all internal and public meetings, committees and task forces. He forms internal controls and leads audit reviews for Reclamation's CRM programs and develops and executes training programs to ensure Reclamation-wide understanding of CRM requirements and consistent application of policy.

**3.2 RECORD SEARCH METHODS**

A records search for the Project APE was completed by the San Diego Museum of Man on 25 September 2017 and an in-house records search was completed by Spindrifft Archaeologist, Kellie Kandybowicz, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the CHRIS at San Diego State



University on 20 September 2017 (Appendix A; see records search request map in Figure 3). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within the Project APE area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Diego County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for San Diego County (Office of Historic Preservation 2013a); The National Register Information System website (National Park Service 2013); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website (Office of Historic Preservation 2013b); California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1996 and updates); and California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992 and updates).

### **3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION METHODS**

Spindrift contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 25 September 2017 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the Project APE. In a letter dated 27 September 2017, the NAHC said the search indicated negative results. However, they noted that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. The NAHC also provided a list of individuals and organizations in the Native American community that may be able to provide information about unrecorded sites in the project vicinity (Attachment B).

Spindrift contacted all persons and organizations on the NAHC contact list by email or fax on 26 October 2016 or certified mail on 30 October 2017 to request information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist within the current Project APE, or to inquire about any concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties in the vicinity that might be affected by the proposed action. A complete record is provided in Appendix B.

### **3.4 FIELD METHODS**

Field work was conducted by Spindrift Archaeologist, Kellie Kandybowicz, and Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. Tribal Consultant, Gabe Kitchen, on 20 and 21 September 2017 during which the 160.6 acres of the Project APE were subjected to an intensive systematic pedestrian survey under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties (National Park Service 1983) using transects spaced 15 meters apart (see survey coverage map in Figure 4). Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project APE. The Project APE was mapped into a handheld Trimble Geo 6000 XH GPS unit which has decimeter accuracy. This GPS unit was also used to update the boundaries of the previously existing site, and record the location of the new archaeological site encountered during survey.

The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried

deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

**SECTION 4 RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Chapter 4 analyses information about cultural resources in and around the Project APE, as a result of the records search and literature review. Management recommendations are also provided.

**4.1 RECORDS SEARCH**

The records search results indicated that 393 previous cultural resources studies (Table A-1 in Appendix A) were conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Project APE, and 141 cultural resources have previously been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the Project APE (Table A-2 in Appendix A). The previous studies were conducted between 1974 and 2014.

Twelve (12) cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project APE (Site # P-37-004675, P-37-011722, P-37-011766, P-37-011767, P-37-012126, P-37-012127, P-37-012128, P-37-012129, P-37-012132, P-37-012220, P-37-012862, and P-37-014963).

**P-37-004675/CA-SDI-4675** was first recorded in 1976 by James Moriarty as a possible prehistoric lithic scatter.

**P-37-011722/CA-11722H/SDM-W-4503** was recorded by ERC Environmental (ERCE) in 1990, and was described as a possible prehistoric temporary camp and a modern or historic refuse scatter with a few intact trash pits. ERC noted that some of the site was likely removed during construction of Friars Road and that the remnants of the site are found along the shoulder of the road and within the adjacent gold course. They noted that the site integrity was good on the portion within the Stardust Golf Club (now the Riverwalk Golf Club; ERCE 1990; Pignuolo and Huey 1991). Pignuolo and Huey (1991) tested the site by excavation of eight shovel test pits and one test unit. Seven of the eight test pits were positive indicating subsurface historic and prehistoric materials extending approximately 50 m in length along the trolley project right of way and a depth of 10 to 30 cmbs (ERCE 1990: Figure 5-2). The one unit excavated also yielded positive results, including 17 flakes, 29 angular waste fragments, 2 shell buttons, 39.6 grams of shell, 332.7 grams of faunal bone, 0.9 grams of seeds, 29 grams of charcoal, 1,769.8 grams of historic materials associated with a residence (ca. 1945-1954), and 2,663.4 grams of fire-affected rock. Based on the presence of the historic artifacts, the site was determined to have been used after 1950, was predominantly less than 45 years of age, and had no other qualities that made it eligible for listing on the CRHR. The record was updated by Gallegos & Associates (Gallegos) in 1992 as a multi-component site. It consisted of prehistoric lithic debitage (temporary camp) and historic refuse in a 45 m x 22 m area. In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that an operator working immediately south of Friar's Road exposed the site and the monitor recorded several whole bottles and fragments dating to post 1920.

**P-37-011766/CA-SDI-11766/H** was recorded in 1990 by ERCE as a multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric lithic and shell scatter, as well as a sparse historic refuse scatter over a 30 m N-S x 20 m E-W area (ERCE 1990; Pignuolo and Huey 1991). The site was tested by Pignuolo and Huey in 1991. They excavated five shovel test pits, of which four were positive indicating a subsurface deposit along approximately 61 m of the trolley project right of way. The artifacts recovered included approximately 18 angular waste fragments. At the time, soils indicated that the portion of the site in the trolley project right of way has been disturbed, possibly by the construction of a utility line, cutting of the site for the

construction of a nearby golf tee, as well as the general construction of the golf course and Friar's Road. Based on the disturbed nature of the site, combined with a lack of research potential, the site was recommended as not eligible for the CRHR. The site record was updated in 1992 by Gallegos as only a prehistoric lithic and shell scatter. Gallegos made no mention of the historic refuse, but noted that the golf course construction likely disturbed the site. In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that no cultural material was observed in the site area during the Stardust Gold Course realignment project.

**P-37-011767/CA-SDI-11767/SDM-W-175** was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers as a habitation site with evidence of San Dieguito, La Jollan, and Predominantly Late Period occupation (Pigniolo and Huey 1991). Pigniolo and Huey noted that cobble hearths and a steatite tube were noted, and a midden depth of 3 feet was described by artifact collectors. Shell was most abundant on the west end of the site and "Long plowing, grading, and erosion" were noted (Rogers n.d.; Pigniolo and Huey 1991). An area southwest of the site (SDM-W-175A) was tested by Kaldenberg and found to contain no aboriginal material (Kaldenberg 1975; Pigniolo and Huey 1991). The site was updated by ERCE in 1990 and was described as a heavy concentration of shell with no cultural artifacts (ERCE 1990; Pigniolo and Huey 1991).

In 1991, ERCE (Ogden) performed testing and significance evaluation of the site, and twenty-nine shovel test pits and two test units were excavated. Twenty-four of the twenty-nine shovel test pits were positive, indicating a site area of 134 m north-south by 311 m east-west, and at a depth from 10 to 60 cmbs, including one fire hearth feature. The excavations resulted in 1,184 artifacts, 11 otoliths (fish scales), 14,719.9 grams of shell, 181.4 grams of faunal bone, 3.2 grams of charcoal, 29.7 grams of historic materials, and 24,591.1 grams of fire-affected rock. One radiocarbon date on a shell sample from the site provided a date of 2,070 +/- 80 years before present (BP). This large habitation site dating to the transition period between the Early and late Periods was recommended as eligible for the CRHR (Pigniolo and Huey 1991), as well as the NRHP (Pigniolo 1994). The authors noted that at this time disturbance related to golf course construction was limited to the upper 10 cm of the deposit except in areas where utilities are present.

This site was then updated by Gallegos in 1992. The site was recorded as a prehistoric artifact scatter consisting of flakes, angular waste fragments, one scraper, and one sherd. *Chione* sp. and *Argopecten* sp. shell fragments were identified. Gallegos noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the adjacent golf course.

In 1995, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services conducted a limited data recovery program within a portion of the site in the Stardust Golf Course (Cooley 2011). They recorded the site as a shell midden located on an upper elevation terrace along the lower San Diego River. The limited data recovery program at the site included the non-random excavation of 23.5 square meters or a total of 12.97 cubic meters of soil, from which were recovered chipped stone artifacts such as cores, scraper planes, chopping tools, hammerstones, scrapers, biface fragments, worked/retouched flake scrapers, utilized flakes or chunks, and 1,877 pieces of chipped stone tool working debitage. Ground stone artifacts recovered included metate fragments, manos and mano fragments, a rubbing stone, stone beads, bone tool fragments, whole shell beads and bead fragments, 45,621.6 grams of shell, 4,380 bone fragments including 6 otoliths, and over 1,004 kilograms of fire-affected rocks. In addition, a rock feature and flexed inhumation burial were discovered and excavated. Natural and cultural site stratigraphy suggested

strongly that little horizontal and vertical cultural stratigraphy were present at the site. Chronological placement of the site occupation was documented to have been during a short period of time ranging between 180 B.C. and A.D. 505, based on five calibrated radiocarbon dates (Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Cooley 2011). Another interesting find from the site was the recovery of what probably represented a single necklace of 32 *Olivella dama* shell beads. While the context was less than excellent, it appeared likely that these beads were associated with the burial, by proximity if nothing else. This occurrence is interesting, therefore, in that the burial was almost certainly La Jolla by configuration and context, and yet it was apparently buried with a necklace made from Gulf of California shell beads. If so, this could represent evidence of early interaction between the people of the La Jolla complex (early Archaic Period) and the earliest Yumans (Late Prehistoric Period).

In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that prior to the realignment of the Stardust Golf Course, plastic sheeting was laid out across the surface of the site and a soil fill cap 12 inches thick was placed over the entire site surface prior to construction.

The site was revisited by ASM Affiliates (ASM) in 2012 in conjunction with a survey of an existing power line for San Diego Gas and Electric. The site was noted to have been capped during previous construction of a nearby housing project. There was no evidence of cultural materials on the surface. Only a small portion of the site was surveyed for the ASM project (northern half of the site), and it was noted that cultural materials may still be present on the southern half of the site.

**P-37-012126/CA-SDI-12126** was recorded in 1992 by Gallegos as a prehistoric shell scatter with no associated artifacts, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the golf course. In 1996, RECON updated the site record and noted that the site consisted of concentrated areas of scattered marine shell, and lithic and ground stone artifacts in a 2 m x 4 m area. A shell sample was collected and dated using conventional C-14 dating, resulting in an age of 1530 +/- 60 BP. In 2007, as part of a testing program for the Stardust Golf Course realignment project in 1995, RECON tested the site and based on radiocarbon dates on shell dating to 1,000 years BP, the site was recommended as eligible for listing to the CRHR. RECON noted that the sketch map previously provided in 1996 was incorrect and provided a corrected map as part of updating the site record. Protective plastic sheeting was placed over the site and a 12 inch thick soil cap was put in place over the sheeting (Gilmer and Cheever 1997: Photograph 1 and 2).

**P-37-012127/CA-SDI-12127** was recorded in 1992 by Gallegos as a prehistoric shell scatter with no associated artifacts within a 15 m x 45 m area, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the golf course. In 1994, Pignuolo undertook a second study of this area, summarized information from previous work, and identified three sites (P-37-011722, P-37-011766, and P-37-012127) as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP and CRHR (Gilmer and Cheever 1997).

**P-37-012128/CA-SDI-12128** was also recorded in 1992 by Gallegos as a prehistoric shell midden with no associated artifacts within a 15 m x 30 m area, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the golf course. In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that prior to the realignment of the Stardust Golf Course, plastic sheeting was laid out across the surface of the site and a soil fill cap of unknown thickness was placed over the entire site surface prior to construction.

**P-37-012129/CA-SDI-12129** was recorded in 1992 by Gallegos as a small prehistoric shell scatter with no associated artifacts within a 15 m x 15 m area, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the

construction of the golf course. In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that during the Stardust Golf Course realignment project, no indication of this site was observed.

**P-37-012132/CA-SDI-12132** was recorded in 1992 by Gallegos as a moderate-sized prehistoric shell scatter with no associated artifacts within a 75 m x 75 m area, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the golf course. In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that no indications of this site were observed during walkovers or monitoring for the Stardust Golf Course realignment project. They stated that the area was carefully watched because Lake 3 was planned to take up much of the old driving range, where the site was supposedly located, and no shell or artifacts were observed.

**P-37-012220/CA-SDI-12220** was first recorded as a marine shellfish scatter with fire-affected rocks and cobble-based flaked lithics in an area near the old Handlery Gold Course “snack shack” (Gilmer and Cheever 1997). Ogden’s (1994) report states that the site is located on a terrace on the north side of the valley above the flood plain of the San Diego River. In 1991, ERC updated the site record and noted that the site consisted of a prehistoric temporary camp or habitation site with shell, cobble lithic debitage, and fire-affected rock. They recommended construction monitoring in the vicinity of this site (formerly called LRT-1) because of potential for buried deposits. In 1992, the site record was updated by Gallegos as a small prehistoric shell scatter with no associated artifacts within a 15 m x 22 m area, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the golf course.

**P-37-012862/CA-SDI-12862** was recorded in 1992 by Gallegos as a small prehistoric shall scatter with no associated artifacts within a 15 n x 30 m area, and noted that the site was likely disturbed by the construction of the golf course. In 1997, Gilmer and Cheever noted that during the Stardust Golf Course realignment project, no indication of this site was observed.

**P-37-014963/CA-SDI-14963** was recorded by ERC in 1990 as an isolated quartzite flake tool. Under “Remarks” in the site record, it was noted that the artifact was collected at the time of recordation.

## **4.2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

A review of California Inventory of Historic Resources (March 1976) and National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2013), indicated that there are no inventoried historic properties within the Project APE. However, there are three inventoried historic properties within a one-mile radius of the Project APE (San Diego Presidio, NPS Reference Number: 66000226, Date Listed: 19661015; Old Town San Diego Historic District, NPS Reference Number: 71000182, Date Listed: 19710903; and Estudillo House, NPS Reference Number: 70000143, Date Listed: 19700415).

Resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (CHL; Office of Historic Preservation 1996) and on the Office of Historic Preservation website (Office of Historic Preservation 2015) were reviewed. There are no inventoried CHL within the Project APE. However, there are three inventoried CHL within a one-mile radius of the Project APE (San Diego Presidio Site (59), Date Listed: 12/6/1932; Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (830), Date Listed: 9/3/1971; and Casa de Estudillo (53), Date Listed: 12/6/1932). Additionally, resources on the City of San Diego Register were reviewed and The Le Baron Hotel Garden Ballroom located at 500 Hotel Circle North was recommended to be designated with a period of significance of 1967 under Historical Resources Board (HRB) Criterion C as a resource that embodies the distinctive characteristics of Futurist architecture and retains integrity to its date of

construction (City of San Diego 2017). However, it appears that the property was not designated according to a note in its file regarding its status.

The Caltrans Historic Bridge Local Inventory (Caltrans 2013a) and Caltrans State Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2013b) listed five (5) historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project APE (Table A-3 in Appendix A).

In addition to the records search results, aerial photographs and historical USGS topographic maps of the Project area were consulted in order to assist in determining the original contours and previous uses or disturbances to the project area (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017; NGMDB 2017). A summary of those findings is as follows:

- 1953 aerial: The Project APE has not been developed and was in use by the Mission Valley Country Club (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 1964 aerial: The Project APE land surface has been modified by grading (particularly within the site boundary for P-37-011767) to create clear lanes and sand traps, and a man-made lake has been constructed in the northeast corner of the APE, likely by the Stardust Country Club (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The Stardust Country Club building has been constructed to the south of the APE, and a large area has been graded in the southeast corner of the APE within the site boundary for P-37-012132.
- 1966 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 1970 topo: The topographic map shows the above mentioned lake within Project APE, as well as shows a new road from Friars south into the APE, then branching in two directions: one branch heading to the southwest terminating at the property boundary near one structure located off-site, and another branch heading to the southeast terminating near another structure within the APE (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). There are also two structures shown along the northeast boundary of the APE.
- 1973 topo: The Project APE remains unchanged (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 1978 topo: The structure in the far northwest corner of the Project APE is no longer shown on the topographic map (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The rest of the Project APE remains unchanged.
- 1980 aerial: Additional development has taken place outside the southern Project APE boundary, and a residential housing development has been constructed just to the northeast of the Project APE (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). A man-made lake has been constructed just to the north of the Stardust Country Club within the APE.
- 1989 aerial: The Project APE has undergone additional grading to create areas of no vegetation in the western half of the APE in the vicinity of the structures, as well as within the site boundary for P-37-011767 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The imagery is now in color and it is easy to observe mowed lanes and sand traps.

- 1994 aerial: The Project APE largely remains unchanged except for evidence of grading in the southeast corner of the APE in the vicinity of the site boundary for P-37-012132 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 1996 aerial: The Project APE has been extensively graded across the entire footprint, likely associated with the reconfiguration of the Stardust Golf Course in response to the extension of the Light Rail Transit Line (trolley) and construction of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Line (Gilmer and Cheever 1997), Riverwalk Drive has been cut across the northern portion of the APE and runs west-east within the site boundary for P-37-11767, and a flat pad area has been constructed for a club house within the site boundary for P-37-12128 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The man-made lakes in the east and west edges of the APE have been filled, but the one along the south APE boundary remains. The imagery is now in black and white.
- 2000 topo: The 2000 topographic map shows the widening of the San Diego River channel to the south and downstream of the Project APE, as well as the trolley line running west-east along Riverwalk Drive in the northern half of the APE (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 2002 aerial: The Project APE shows that the golf course lanes and traps have been completely reconfigured, Riverwalk Drive is a paved roadway, the club house and paved parking lot has been constructed within the site boundary for P-37-012128, the lake just north of the Golf Club buildings along the south APE boundary has been filled, and four new man-made lakes have been constructed: one in the northwest corner (Lake 4), two in the center of the APE (Lake 1 and 2), and the largest in the southeast corner of the APE within the site boundary for P-37-012132 (Lake 3, Gilmer and Cheever 1997; Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The lake that used to exist in the northeast corner of the APE has been filled and the area has been graded.
- 2003 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The imagery is now in color.
- 2005 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 2009 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 2010 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).
- 2012 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).

Recent news coverage of the Project has also provided some historical background to the Project APE ownership. The following excerpts were taken from the *San Diego Union-Tribune*:



The Levi-Cushman family ownership started with Adolph Levi, who was born in 1858 in what is now the Czech Republic. He came to San Diego in 1877, where he joined his brother Simon in the wholesale merchandise business. According to Don Levi, a cousin of Steve Cushman, their great-grandfather bought about 300 acres in Mission Valley in 1912 for cattle ranching.

"Jews were not allowed to own real estate," Levi said. "So when he came to San Diego County, his ambitions were realized and he bought a lot of real estate."

After he died in 1943, Adolph's widow leased much of site for the Mission Valley Country Club, which opened in 1947. The state acquired some of the land for Interstate 8 and Hotel Circle North. The club was renamed the Stardust club in 1950s and Riverwalk in the 1990s. It currently is leased to Touchstone Golf, based in Austin and also manager of Stoneridge Country Club in Poway and the Rancho Carlsbad Golf Club. The Handlery Hotel & Resort, located adjacent to the golf club, is not part of the Related deal (Showley 2017a).

In his youth {Stephen] Cushman, who was born in 1941, recalls buying corn in the valley. The property was farmed by a Japanese family, but their work was disrupted when they were interned during World War II.

"Tom Hom (the former City Councilman) told me his family farmed it on a gentlemen's agreement and sent the family a check every month," Cushman said.

In 1944 Cushman's family agreed to lease the property for the Mission Valley Country Club, which opened three years later. It became the Stardust Country Club in the 1960s and the Riverwalk Golf Club in the 1990s (Showley 2017b).

### **4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RESULTS**

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicated the absence of traditional cultural places or Native American cultural resources within the Project APE. If any further comments are received after the submission of this report, they will be forwarded to the lead agencies for further consideration and appropriate action. A complete record is provided in Appendix B.

### **4.4 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS**

Twelve (12) cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project APE (Site # P-37-004675, P-37-011722, P-37-011766, P-37-011767, P-37-012126, P-37-012127, P-37-012128, P-37-012129, P-37-012132, P-37-012220, P-37-012862, and P-37-014963).

A field site visit was conducted as part of this study. Six previously documented resources (Site # P-37-011722, P-37-011766, P-37-011767, P-37-012126, P-37-012220, and P-37-012862) were re-located and updated, while six resources (Site# P-37-004675, P-37-012127, P-37-012128, P-37-012129, P-37-012132, and P-37-014963) were not found during the field study. No (0) new cultural resources were identified as part of this field site visit.

One archaeological site is located within the “Regulatory Floodway” area (Site# P-37-012127; FEMA 2017). The remaining 13 sites in the Project APE are situated in the “1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard” or “0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard” areas.

Field work was conducted by Spindrift Archaeologist, Kellie Kandybowicz, and Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. Tribal Consultant, Gabe Kitchen, on 20 and 21 September 2017 during which the 160.6 acres of the Project APE were subjected to an intensive systematic pedestrian survey. The vegetation within the project area includes grasses within the fairways and overall course and various intermittent trees and shrubs. Along the San Diego River, which runs east-west through the golf course between Ares 2 and 3, the vegetation communities consist of riparian forest, marsh, and riparian scrub (San Diego County 2008).

Survey transects were not standard for this survey as the golf course was in active use. The survey crew began inside the Project APE in the northeastern section of the project area on the north side of the main east-west oriented pathway (Riverwalk Drive). The crew performed field checks of previously recorded archaeological site locations. The survey continued westward and accessibility varied based on the location within the fairway. The perimeters of the Project APE appeared less disturbed and were more easily observable during survey than the golf course’s fairways. The survey swept back eastward and continued in an east-west orientation as much as permissible throughout the course, which has been reconstructed numerous times since the original recordation of many sites in the project area. All six sites that were relocated were within the northern portion of the Project APE (Area 1), and immediate vicinity. These sites include SDI-11722, SDI-11766, SD-11767, SDI-12126, SDI-12220, and SDI-12862. All sites were relocated by the presence of shell remains within previously established site boundaries, except for SDI-11722 which also contained saw-cut bone and historic glass shards consistent with previous observations.

Within the remaining Project perimeter to the south of the main golf course pathway (Areas 2 and 3), the six previously documented sites were not relocated. Five sites were disturbed by previous golf course buildup and reconstruction; one site was no longer observable due to the development of Hotel Circle North and businesses along the southern boundary of the golf course. Sites not relocated within the fairways include SDI-12127, SDI-12128, SDI-12129, SDI-12132 in Areas 2 and 3, and P-37-14963 in Area 1. Site SDI-004675 was no longer observable due to urban development.

#### **4.4.1 Previously Recorded Resources**

**P-37-004675/CA-SDI-4675** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected, but staff were not able to re-locate any cultural materials. It appears that the site is under golf club turf and has been disturbed by construction since 1976 near Hotel Circle Drive.

**P-37-011722/CA-11722/H** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and staff were able to successfully re-locate shell, saw-cut bone and historic glass.

**P-37-011766/CA-SDI-11766** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and only a shell scatter was observed.

**P-37-011767/CA-SDI-11767** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and only a shell scatter was observed within the site boundary and extending to the south of the existing site boundary.

**P-37-012126/CA-SDI-12126** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and only a shell scatter was observed within the site boundary. The scatter extends to the north of the railroad tracks and the site boundary was extended to the north.

**P-37-012127/CA-SDI-12127** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and staff were not able to re-locate the shell scatter. It has likely been disturbed by the golf course construction.

**P-37-012128/CA-SDI-12128** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and staff were not able to re-locate the shell scatter. It has likely been disturbed by the golf course construction.

**P-37-012129/CA-SDI-12129** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and staff were not able to re-locate the shell scatter. It has likely been disturbed by the golf course construction.

**P-37-012132/CA-SDI-12132** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and staff were not able to re-locate the shell scatter. It has likely been disturbed by the golf course construction.

**P-37-012220/CA-SDI-12220** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and only a shell scatter was observed within the site boundary.

**P-37-012862/CA-SDI-12862** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and only a shell scatter was observed within the site boundary.

**P-37-014963/CA-SDI-14963** was revisited by Spindrift in 2017. The location mapped as the site boundary was inspected and staff were not able to re-locate the isolate or any other cultural materials with the recorded site boundary. As was previously noted, the isolate was collected, so any potential other cultural materials have likely been disturbed by the golf course construction.

#### **4.4.2 Newly Identified Resources**

No (0) new cultural resources were identified during this study.

### **4.5 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **4.5.1 Recommendations**

According to Gilmer and Cheever (1997), earlier excavation operations on the golf course have revealed soil deposits that were mixed during different backfilling episodes. The disturbance resulted in mixed

and complex stratigraphy. Within the golf course, the soil showed signs of disturbance from river action, farming, construction, re-contouring, and backfilling. Earlier construction projects within the golf course demonstrated that areas of undisturbed sediment were limited, with soils in some areas exhibiting disturbance patterns as deep as 12 feet. Below this depth, clearly undisturbed river sediments become distinguishable.

Gilmer and Cheever (1997) also noted that initial disking to remove the golf course turf for the Stardust Golf Course realignment project resulted in observations of a light scatter of fragmented shell on the surface over virtually all of the golf course property. This condition is the result of many different episodes of soil redistribution that has occurred during different construction events to create and maintain this golf course. It is believed that during original construction, soil from the known archaeological sites within and adjacent to the golf course was pushed and redistributed as part of the land form alteration. The shell scatter can be characterized in amounts of 2 to 10 small fragments within a 10 x 10 m square. The shell was dispersed and no concentrations were observed.

Additionally, Gilmer and Cheever (1997) observed that monitoring during an earlier project made clear that stratigraphic integrity was not a common condition within the golf course area. The exposed sand and mixed river deposits contained large amounts of recent historic debris and what is termed “dirty fill”. Within the entire area of the golf course, there was evidence of disturbed soil, which contained various amounts of building debris, including concrete, asphalt, and pipes of all types. Due to the overall disturbance of the project area, unless grading or trenching were cut into native soil, the shell or other cultural materials observed were considered redeposited from unknown areas. As a result, they recommended that cultural resource monitoring be implemented only if excavation will cut into native soils.

A geotechnical assessment was completed for the Project (NMG Geotechnical, Inc. 2017). The earth units or native soil deposits encountered in their borings include young alluvium, older alluvium, river terrace deposits and bedrock believed to be the Bay Point Formation. Eocene-age bedrock underlies these earth units at depth. Artificial fill associated with the golf course uses overlies these native deposits. Young alluvium has moderate to high sensitivity for potential buried cultural resources, artificial fill, older alluvium and river terrace deposits have low sensitivity, and Baypoint Formation has no sensitivity. Therefore, young alluvium native soils should be monitored during grading and trenching, while artificial fill, older alluvium and river terrace deposits should be spot checked on a weekly basis during grading and trenching.

Additional field studies in advance of construction are not warranted due to the thorough nature of previous eligibility evaluations, data recovery and monitoring during grading and construction, as well as the extensive disturbance of the Project APE soils above native soils.

#### **4.5.2 Monitoring**

Due to the varying sensitivity of the Project APE for prehistoric and historic-period resources, Spindrift recommends that all ground-disturbing activity situated in young alluvium native soils within the Project APE should be monitored during grading and trenching by an archaeological and Native American monitor, who has the authority to halt construction activity, in accordance with the unanticipated discovery procedures discussed below. Additionally, older alluvium and river terrace deposits should be

spot checked on a weekly basis during grading and trenching by an archaeological and Native American monitor.

In the event of any unanticipated discoveries during construction, a less than significant impact to buried resources, if present, would occur with implementation of Mitigation Measures C-1 and C-2.

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- C-1. All ground disturbing activities situated in young alluvium native soils within the Project APE should be monitored during grading and trenching by a qualified professional archaeologist and a Native American consultant, following the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites established by the Native American Heritage Commission. Additionally, older alluvium and river terrace deposits should be spot checked on a weekly basis during grading and trenching by an archaeological and Native American monitor. Both monitors shall have the authority to halt construction activities in the event that cultural deposits, or those that are potentially cultural, are encountered. The monitors shall examine the deposits and, if the find is confirmed to be cultural in origin, which includes human remains and archaeological materials, then the protocols for unanticipated discovery shall be followed.
- C-2. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. The on-site archaeological monitor or Principal Investigator, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be afforded a reasonable amount of time to evaluate the significance of the find. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. If a *potentially*-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery as mitigation. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the lead agency as verification that the provisions in CEQA/NEPA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.
- C-3. In the event that evidence of human remains is discovered, construction activities within 50 feet of the discovery will be halted or diverted, and the requirements above will be implemented. Depending on the occurrence, a larger radius may be necessary and will be required at the discretion of the on-site archaeologist. In addition, the provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. When human remains are discovered, state law requires that the discovery be reported to the County Coroner (Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code) and that reasonable protection measures be taken during construction to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner notifies the Native American Heritage Commission, which then designates a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The MLD may not be the same person as the tribal

monitor. The designated MLD then has 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains (AB 2641). If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641).

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will reduce impacts to buried cultural resources to a less than significant level.

The Lead Agency, the City of San Diego, is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, “the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.”

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# FIGURES

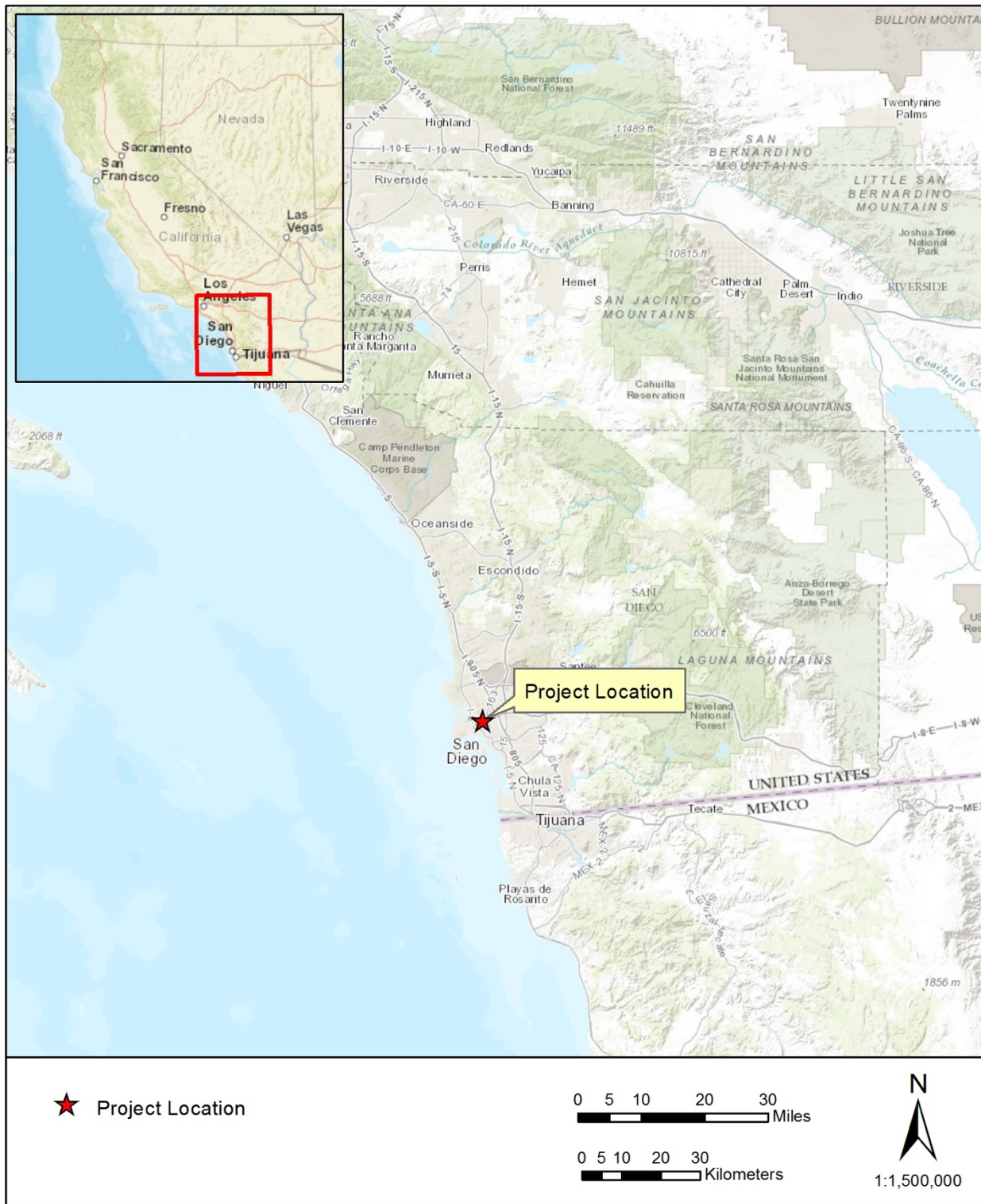


Figure 1. Project Location Map



Figure 2. Project Area Map

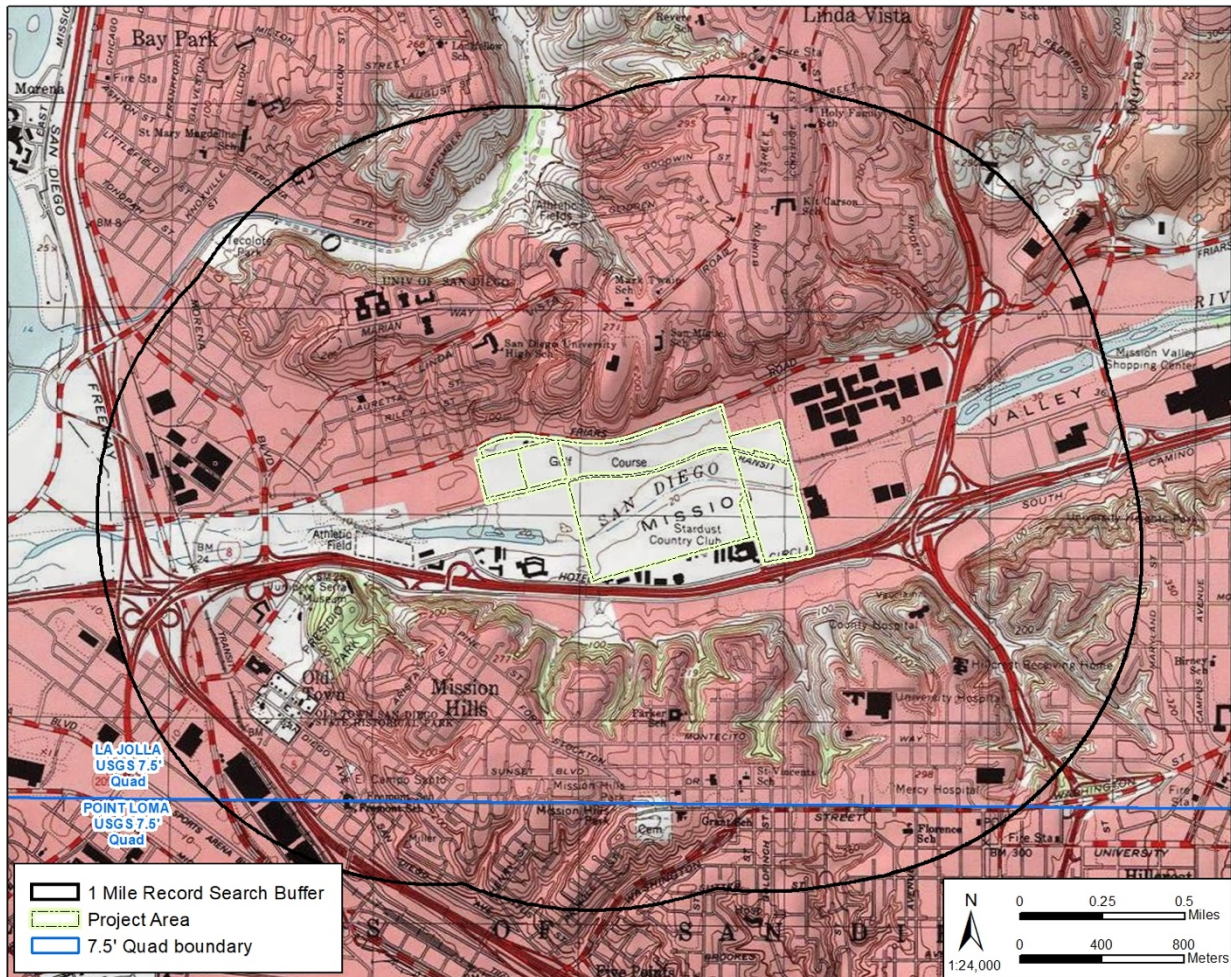


Figure 3. Records Search Boundary Map

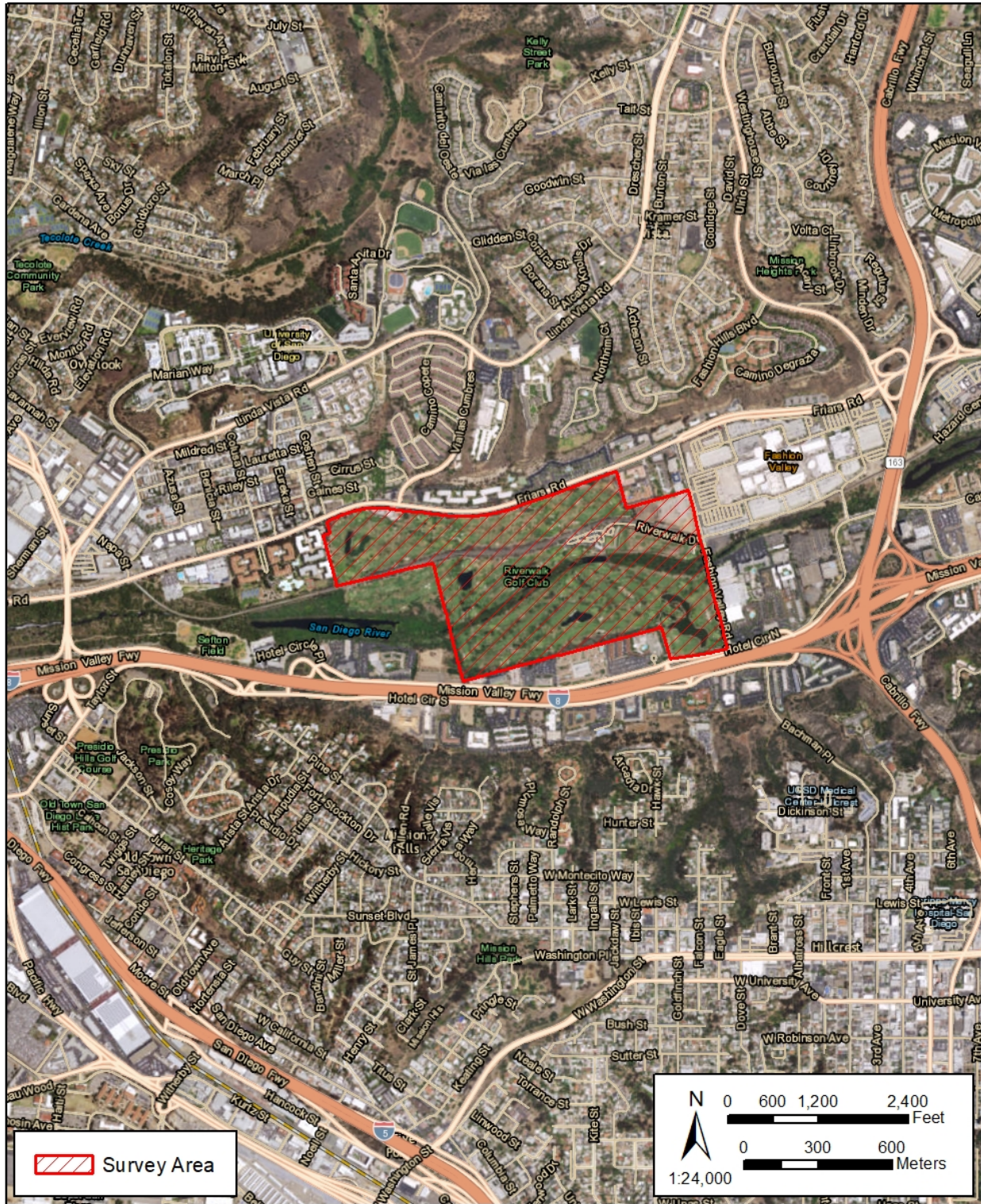


Figure 4. Survey Coverage Map

# APPENDIX A



## REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

**Source of Request:** Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC  
**Name of Project:** Mission Valley Vicinity  
**Date of Request:** September 21, 2017  
**Date Request Received:** September 25, 2017

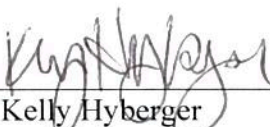
The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information is enclosed for the following sites located within a **one- mile radius** of the project area indicated on map attached to the request:

W-165	W-1359	W-4340	W-5112
W-175	W-1377	W-4442	W-5113
W-291	W-1378	W-4494A/B	W-5114
W-299C	W-1380	W-4503	W-5115
W-1137	W-1703	W-4696	W-5116
W-1305	W-3930	W-4703	W-6838
W-1322	W-3932	W-5111	W-6879

Bibliographic information is enclosed for the following archaeological environmental impact studies conducted within a **one- mile radius** of the project area indicated on map attached to the request:

EIS – 13	EIS – 1101	EIS – 1465	EIS – 1563
EIS – 294	EIS – 1107	EIS – 1470	EIS – 1575
EIS – 471	EIS – 1109	EIS – 1471	EIS – 1587
EIS – 667	EIS – 1334	EIS – 1481	EIS – 1592
EIS – 702	EIS – 1354	EIS – 1506	EIS – 1599
EIS – 772	EIS – 1355	EIS – 1518	EIS – 1615
EIS – 984	EIS – 1357	EIS – 1531	
EIS – 1013	EIS – 1373	EIS – 1537	
EIS – 1045	EIS – 1375	EIS – 1555	

This Record Search is based only on information contained in the files of the San Diego Museum of Man. Archaeological site records and/or environmental impact studies pertaining to the project area may exist in other repositories.

Search completed by:   
Kelly Hyberger  
Date of Record Search: September 27, 2017



**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-00268	BULL, CHARLES	1977	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GUAJOME MESA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00278	CARRICO, RICHARD	1978	HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE PROPOSED OLD TOWN SQUARE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00546	CUPPLES, SUE ANN	1975	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SAN DIEGO RIVER VALLEY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00639	FLOWER, DOUGLAS, DARCY IKE, AND LINDA ROTH		ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK VOLUME 1, HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND FIELD INVESTIGATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-00698	CARRILLO, CHARLES AND CHARLES BULL	1979	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MTDB FIXED GUIDEWAY PROJECT ROUTE, CENTER CITY TO SAN YSIDRO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-00717	KALDENBERG, RUSSELL L.	1975	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AT THE FRIARS ROAD CONDIMINIUMS PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00975	HECTOR, SUSAN	1985	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE OLD TOWN OFFICE PROJECT AREA (RECON NUMBER R-1557)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-01138	LOUGHLIN, BARBARA A.	1974	AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (ARCHAEOLOGY) FOR SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INCORPORATED OF A FORTY ACRE PARCEL INCLUDING UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01158	KUPEL, DOUGLAS E. AND CHRIS WHITE	1983	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE FRONTAGE ROAD NEAR THE 8/15 INTERCHANGE.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01159	KUPEL, DOUGLAS E. AND CHARLES CARILLO	1982	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF THE CALHOUN STREET PARKING LOT BLOCK 408 OLD SAN DIEGO, 11825-910065-5957005.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01160	KUPEL, DOUGLAS E.	1982	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF THE OLD TOWN EXCESS PARCEL SALE BLOCKS 379, 380, AND 395, OLD SAN DIEGO 11825-910065-5957005.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01161	KUPEL, DOUGLAS E.	1982	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF THE OLD TOWN MAINTENANCE STATION BLOCKS 363,364,378,396 AND 397, OLD SAN DIEGO.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01175	HECTOR, SUSAN	1986	TECOLOTE CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01504	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN	1987	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE VPC KILNS, COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-01610	WHITE, CHRISTOPHER W.	1965	SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO EXCAVATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION
SD-01641	WOODWARD, JIM AND DAN FOSTER	1982	EXCAVATION OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE FOUNDATION ALONG SAN DIEGO AVENUE OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION
SD-01754	POLAN, H. KEITH	1981	SITE EIGHTEEN: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-02069	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1984	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT ATLAS HOTEL SPECIFIC PLAN	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02186	ADVANCED SCIENCE INC.	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT SURVEY FOR THE SAN DIEGO RIVER OUTFALL PROJECT	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02355	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1992	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE GREAT WALL CAFE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-02434	CARDENAS, SEAN	1992	OLD TOWN RESTAURANT OLD SAN DIEGO DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AND DEMOLITION PERMIT PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION	OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-02519	SCHULZ, PETER	1987	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE ROSE-ROBINSON SITE, OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION
SD-02523	WALLACE, WILLIAM	1973	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CASA MACHADO DE SILVAS, OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-02628	CARRICO, RICHARD AND ET AL	1990	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE MISSION VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT, SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02688	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND LARRY J. PIERSON	1992	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE GREAT WALL CAFE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION, FIELD STUDY, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02699	CARRICO, RICHARD AND ET AL	1992	PHASE 1 HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY OF THE MID-COAST CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-02825	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1991	PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR EAST LINDA VISTA TRUNK SEWER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-02894	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1993	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION REPLACEMENT OF WATER AND SEWER PIPES: LA JOLLA, UPTOWN, MISSION VALLEY, MIDWAY AND NAVAJO COMMUNITIES	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-02932	SCHAEFER, JERRY	1994	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED NORTH METRO INTERCEPTOR SEWER PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. APPENDIX F.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02967	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	1994	REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIBIBILITY REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT OF IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING STAGING FACILITY AND ENGINEERING LAB AT HANGAR 19 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02985	KYLE, CAROLYN AND DENNIS GALLEGOS	1995	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF SEVEN SITES FOR THE STARDUST GOLF COURSE REALIGNMENT PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION
SD-03000	KYLE, CAROLYN AND DENNIS GALLEGOS	1995	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF PREHISTORIC SITE CA-SDI-12126 FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE 2, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-03019	KYLE, CAROLYN AND DENNIS GALLEGOS	1996	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR THE SEWER REPLACEMENT GROUPS 72 AND 80 PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-03094	MASON, ROGER	1994	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TWO PROPOSED LOCATIONS FOR THE NAVAL ENGINEERING FACILITY AIR FORCE PLANT 19, SAN DIEGO AND A PORTION OF NAS MIRAMAR	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03107	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER PLAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-03244	EZELL, PAUL H.	1968	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CASA DE JOSE MANUEL MACHADO(THE STEWART HOUSE).	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-03246	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN, JAMES D. NEWLAND, AND SUSAN D. WALTER	1995	TEST EXCAVATIONS OF THE SUSPECTED LOCATION OF THE JUAN MARIA MARRON ADOBE SAN DIEGO, CA	EXCAVATION
SD-03283	CLEMENT, DORENE AND VANBUEREN, THAD M.	1993	HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT AND HISTORIC STUDY REPORT FOR THE CALTRANS DISTRICT 11 OFFICE COMPLEX OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO CITY/COUNTY	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-03294	WILLIAMS, JACK S.	1996	SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO READER 1996	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03296	WILLIAMS, JACK S.	1997	A TOUR GUIDE'S HANDBOOK FOR THE ROYAL PRESIDIO OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-03297	WILLIAMS, JACK S.	1997	PRESERVATION CRISIS ON PRESIDIO HILL: DRAFT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03298	WILLIAMS, JACK S.	1996	THE SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT 1994-1996	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-03299	WILLIAMS, JACK S.	1997	ADOBE RAMPARTS: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE PRESIDIO OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03382	CASE, ROBERT P AND RICHARD L. CARRICO	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR SEWER GROUP JOB 619, THREE PIPELINE SEGMENTS IN THE MISSION HILLS DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03387	VURBEFF, SCOTT	1998	FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR STATE ROUTE 56 BETWEEN SR 56 WEST AND SR56 EAST	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03429	COOLEY, THEODORE AND PATRICIA MITCHELL	1996	LIMITED DATA RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE CA-SDI-11767, A LA JOLLA COMPLEX SITE ALONG THE LOWER SAN DIEGO RIVER VALLEY MISSION VALLEY WEST LIGHT TRANSIT PROJECT SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-03461	KYLE, CAROLYN AND ROXANA L. PHILLIPS	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSTRAINT STUDY FOR THE NORTH BAY REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-03470	CLEVENGER, JOYCE, KATHLEEN CRAWFORD, AND RICHARD L CARRICO	1994	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING AND TESTING PROGRAM DODSON'S CORNER OLD TOWN STATE HISTORIC PARK SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION
SD-03473	DIETLER, JOHN, AND RICHARD L CARRICO	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED LIEW HOTEL, MISSION VALLEY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

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SD-03485	CASE, ROBERT P. AND RICHARD L. CARRICO	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE NORTH METRO INTERCEPTOR DIVERSION 3A PIPELINE PROJECT (CIP NO. 46-104.0), SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03531	DE BARROS, PHILIP AND KENNETH SWIFT	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUATION AT 1050-1060 SCOTT STREET, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03556	GILMER, JO ANNE AND DAYLE M. CHEEVER	1997	RESULTS OF A ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER REPLACEMENT- PHASEII. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03715	CHEEVER, DAYLE M.	1997	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING AND RECOVERY OF HISTORIC-ERA RESOURCES AT 2470 SAN DIEGO AVENUE	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-03775	CLEVENGE, JOYCE M	1997	MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE NORTH ANNEX SEISMIC REPLACEMENT FACILITY (NASRF) UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO MEDICAL CENTER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03863	JONES & STROKES	2000	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE NEXTLINK FIBER OPTIC PROJECT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03989	VARIOUS		JUNIPERO SERRA MUSEUM	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL



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SD-04000	VARIOUS		DUTCH FLATS/RYAN FIELD	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-04029	ALTER, RUTH C.	2000	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 1847 LYNDON ROAD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-04041	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2000	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DESIGN CENTER; 3601-3635 FIFTH AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-04049	LORTIE, FRANK AND DORENE CLEMENT	1996	HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT; SEISMIC RETROFIT PROJECT FOR ELEVEN OVERCROSSINGS ON THE CABRILLO FREEWAY, STATE ROUTE 163, SAN DIEGO	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-04281	BRANDES, RAY	1996	APPENDIX E: CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USD MASTER PLAN EIR	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-04350	COOLEY, THEODORE AND PATRICIA MITCHELL	1996	LIMITED DATA RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE CA-SDI-11767, A LA JOLLA COMPLEX SITE ALONG THE LOWER SAN DIEGO RIVER VALLEY MISSION VALLEY WEST LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-04554	DAVIS, KATHLEEN	1996	HISTORICAL PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

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SD-04592	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1990	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION SEWER REPLACEMENT AND LANGUAGE RESTORATION IN HOFFMAN CANYON	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04601	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1991	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION GROUP JOB NO. 468	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-04658	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	FORMATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITY DISTRICTS: PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04690	BROWN, JOAN	1996	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE EAST LINDA VISTA TRUNK SEWER PROJECT DEP.NO 91-0684, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04726	BEVIL, ALEXANDER	1995	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE VILLA ORIZABA 2036 ORIZABA AVENUE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04778	CALTRANS	1997	FINDING OF EFFECT: DOCUMENTATION FOR SEISMIC RETROFIT PROJECT, QUINCE STREET OVERCROSSING AND RICHMOND STREET OVERCROSSING	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04786	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R.	2001	CASA DE AGUIRRE 1853-1914; DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM SAN DIEGO, CA 96-7903	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION

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SD-04868	KINNETIC LABORATORIES INCORPORATED	1996	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE II- CITY CONTRACT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04951	LSA	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. 10014A-04	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04989	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2001	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE HARBOR HOUSE 4335 AVALON DRIVE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05008	CALTRANS	2000	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR AN INTERSTATE 5 AND STAGE ROUTE 163 PAVEMENT REHABILITATION PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-05073	CHEEVER, DAYLE	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATIONS FOR THE HACIENDA HOTEL, HARNEY STREET ADDITION, OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-05142	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2001	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE MILLER HOUSE 2020 ORIZABA AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05152	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2001	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM 1406 PLUMOSA WAY SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

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SD-05164	ALTER, RUTH	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE HISTORIC ASSESSMENT OF THE HOUSE AT 4230 ARISTA STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05169	CHEEVER, DAYLE	1997	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING AND RECOVERY OF HISTORIC-ERA RESOURCES AT 2470 SAN DIEGO AVENUE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-05196	BROWN, JOAN	1997	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTION EXCAVATION, NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER, PHASE II, DEP NO. 94-0573, ADDENDUM TO DEP NO. 94-0160, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05238	GILMER JOANNE AND DAYLE M. CHEEVER	1997	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER REPLACEMENT PHSE II	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05292	KYLE, CAROLYN, ROXANA PHILLIPS, SUSAN BUGBEE, AND DENNIS GALLEGOS	1996	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST FOR OLD TOWN HITCHING POST PROJECT A PORTION OF LOT 1 BLOCK 481 (27) OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05416	FLANIGAN, KATHLEEN	2001	JEANETTE E. AND GEORGE R. DALEY HOUSE 4231 WITHERBY STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05507	WADE, SUE	1990	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR SECONDARY TREATMENT CLEAN WATER PROGRAM FOR GREATER SAN DIEGO: CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES	OTHER RESEARCH

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SD-05596	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1992	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR GROUP JOB 600	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05674	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	1991	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE MISSION VALLEY WEST LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05728	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF THE GROUP JOB # 487	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05811	PIERSON, LARRY	2001	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE FOLLETT RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05902	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1992	PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR OLD TOWN COMMERCIAL	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05903	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1992	DEIR FOR RIVERWALK	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05920	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR HUFBAUER PARKING LOT	OTHER RESEARCH

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SD-05921	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1993	DEIR FOR NORTH METRO TRUNK SEWER	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05976	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR 2415 SAN DIEGO AVE.	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06031	DUKE, CURT	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 515-02 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06101	KYLE, CAROLYN	1996	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR THE SEWER REPLACEMENT GROUPS 72 & 80 PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06159	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	1994	HISTORIC PROPERTIES EVALUATION FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE II PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-06185	PHILLIPS, ROXANA L., CAROLYN KYLE, KATHLEEN FLANIGAN, AND SUSAN ALTER	1998	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST OF THE FORMER SITE OF THE CASA DE AGUIRRE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06202	GOLDBERG, GAIL	2000	APPEAL OF THE HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD DECISION TO DESIGNATE 4045-/5 FIRST AVENUE, IN THE UPTOWN COMMUNITY PLANNING ATEA, COUNCIL DISTRICT 2, AS A CITY HISTORICAL SITE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-06382	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1995	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-STARBUCK GOLF COURSE RECONFIGURATION	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06389	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR OLD TOWN POTTERY COURTYARD	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06408	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR SEWER AND WATER GROUP JOB 618	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06564	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	HISTORICAL SITE BOARD AGENDA OF AUGUST 26, 1999, ITEM #11 THE E. MILTON BARBER HOUSE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06640	ROSEN, MARTIN	1996	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT-WASHINGTON STREET	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-06752	BURKE-LIA, MARIE	1996	ST. JOSEPH'S RECTORY/OLD TOWN CONVENT, SITE #369 AND CASA DE AGUIRRE, SITE #42; HISTORICAL SITE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-06899	WIDELL, CHERILYN	1996	NATIONAL REGISTER ENGINEERING LABORATORY AT HANGER 19	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-06921	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION SEWER GROUP JOB 619	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06995	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OLD TOWN TROLLEY	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07007	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION VILLA PORTOFINO	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07044	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION HOLIDAY INN (FORMERLY RAMADA INN)	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07047	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-LIEW HOTEL	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07056	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-AASE RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07086	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-HOLIDAY INN (FORMERLY RAMADA INN)	OTHER RESEARCH



**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-07092	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2000	RESPONSE TO HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD STAFF REPORT FOR 4045-4075 FIRST AVENUE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-07200	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION SEWER AND WATER GROUP JOB 601	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07205	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION SEWER GROUP JOB NO. 619	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07226	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	PUBLIC NOTIC OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED DECLARATION SEWER MAIN REPLCEMENT GROUP JOB 672.	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07302	NI GHAILAIN, SINEAD	2000	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE JEFFERSON AT FASHION VALLEY PROPERTY, MISSION VALLEY, SAN DIEGO	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07335	CALTRANS	2000	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR AN INTERSTATE 5 & STATE ROUTE 163 PAVEMENT REHABILITATION PROJECT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07386	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN AND SCOTT MOOMJIAN	2000	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDINGS LOCATED AT 4045, 4053, 4057, 4069, AND 4075 FIRST AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-07409	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND TEST FOR THE LARSEN RESIDENCE PROJECT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07449	DUKE, CURT	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 473-01 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07457	KUPEL, DOUGLAS E.	1982	THE CALHOUN STREET PARKING LOT: A HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF BLOCK 408 OLD SAN DIEGO 11825-910065-5957005	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07471	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	1994	HISTORIC PROPERTIES EVALUATION FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE II PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07541	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	1990	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY-FOR THE HOFFMAN CANYON SEWER PROJECT SAN DIEGO	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07546	SCHAEFER, JERRY	1990	ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT EL CAMPO SANTA CEMETERY & MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07608	KYLE, CAROLYN	1994	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST FOR THE CASA DE AGUIRRE ADOBE SITE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-07637	ROBERT CASE	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION GRADING AT 520 OTSEGO DRIVE MISSION HILLS DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07690	JOHNNA BUYSE AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2001	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM AT THE WATER AND SEWER GROUP JOB 530A, OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07694	LARRY PIERSON	2001	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM AT SEWER AND WATER GROUP 601, CITY OF SAN DIEGO	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07807	CURT DUKE	2002	AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. 10085	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-07857	MAY, RON V.	2002	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE SCHULMAN HOUSE: 4352 TRIAS STREET IN MISSION HILLS	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07890	RICHARD BLUM AND JUDY BLUM	1996	THE MCDONALD/SCHREIBER HOUSE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07933	SCOTT A. MOOMJIAN	2002	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 4055 AND 4057 THIRD AVENUE RESIDENCES, SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-07946	CURT DUKE AND JUDITH MARUIN	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. 10011 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07968	DUKE, CURT	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. 10010B SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07970	DUKE, CURT	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. 10085B SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07998	MAY, RONALD V.	2002	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE SOUTH PARK COMMERCIAL TRANSIT HISTORIC DISTRICT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08016	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2002	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM AT THE SEWER AND WATER GROUP 663 PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION
SD-08025	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, MARIAM DAHDUL, TERESA WOODWARD, AND DANIEL BALLESTER	2002	HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT TRACK IMPROVEMENT, BETWEEN SAN DIEGO AND NATIONAL CITY AND NEW LOCOMOTIVE/ CAR SERVICE AND INSPECTION FACILITY IN NATIONAL CITY SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08130	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2002	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 4055 AND 4057 THIRD AVENUE RESIDENCES, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-08147	HARPER, KIP	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 877-01 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08451	BRANDES, RAY	1981	HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR MIDDLETOWN AREA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA COMPLETED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO, JANUARY 1981	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08685	GEHL, SHARON L.	2003	REPORT FOR DESIGNATION CITY OF SAN DIEGO, MILLAN HOUSE AT 4301 HERMOSA WAY, SAN DIEGO, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08793	PALLETTE, DREW	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED FRANCIS PARKER UPPER AND MIDDLE SCHOOL PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08820	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED VAN NUYS CANYON SEWER, CANYON ACCESS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08852	WADE, SUE A., STEPHEN R. VAN WORMER, AND DAYLE M. CHEEVER	1990	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR NORTH CITY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITIES CLEAN WATER PROGRAM FOR GREATER SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08872	BROWN, JOAN C.	2003	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND HISTORIC ERA TRASH RECOVERY DURING EXCAVATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEWER REPLACEMENT GROUP 623B PROJECT, LDR NO. 41-0170, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-08983	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2003	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 3815, 3817-3819, AND 3821 FIRST AVENUE BUILDINGS SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09006	WAHOFF, TANYA AND ANDREW L. YORK	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR SEWER GROUP JOB 672, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09007	ROSEN, MARTIN D.	2004	HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT PLAN (CMP) ON STATE ROUTE 163 THROUGH BALBOA PARK, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09015	BROWN, JOAN C.	2003	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE EAST LINDA VISTA TRUNK SEWER PHASE II PROJECT, CAPITAL IMPORVEMENT NO.461621 LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09145	GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND CAROLYN KYLE	1991	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT SAN DIEGO BIKEWAYS PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09162	CASE, ROBERT P.	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PASEO DE MISSION HILLS AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09182	MONTES, BETH	2004	LOUIS J. AND MILDRED S. GILL HOUSE (LOUIS J. GILL HOUSE #2)	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-09195	MONTE, BETH	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE JOSEPH W. AND FRANCES L. HERRICK HOUSE, WILLIAM F. WAHRENBERGER ARCHITECT, 4285 TRIAS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09196	MONTE, BETH	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WAYNE COMPTON HOUSE, WILLIAM F. WAHRENBERGER ARCHITECT, 4267 TRIAS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09197	MONTE, BETH	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WILLIAM F. AND GRACE M. WAHRENBERGER HOUSE, 4277 TRIAS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09289	MAY, RONALD V., DALE BALLOU MAY, LELAND BIBB, JANEY CHADWICK, RICHARD M. GADLER, SUSAN FLOYD, AND MARY PLATTER RIEGER	2003	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE GERTRUDE H. AND CLARENCE N. BEATTY - WAYNE D. MCALLISTER HOUSE, 4356 TRIAS STREET IN MISSION HILLS	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09300	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF MISSION HILLS BLOCK 54 AND THE BUILDINGS LOCATED AT 4003 GOLDFINCH/820 WEST WASHINGTON; 810-816 WEST WASHINGTON; 800-820 WEST WASHINGTON/410 FALCON STREET; AND 4011-4015, 4019-4023, 4025 & 4029 GOLDFINCH STREET, ...	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09312	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R.	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FOR CINGULAR LOCK IT LOCKERS SITE	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-09367	NI GHABHLAIN, SINEAD	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCES INITIAL STUDY FOR THE BOULEVARD AT NORTH PARK PROJECT	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-09377	KYLE, CAROLYN	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR THE MISSION HILLS COMMONS PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-09492	PALETTE, DREW AND OFFICE OF MARIE BURKE LIA	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED FRANCIS PARKER UPPER AND MIDDLE SCHOOL PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09516	CATERINO, DAVID	2005	THE CEMETERIES AND GRAVESTONES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09630	KYLE, CAROLYN	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SITE SD415-01, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09632	KYLE, CAROLYN	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SITE SD 414-3, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09633	KYLE, CAROLYN	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SITE SD413-01, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09664	ROSEN, MARTIN	2005	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT, 4024 JUAN STREET, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION



**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-09666	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 4520 TRIAS STREET RESIDENCE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, 92103	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-09723	HERRMANN, RICHARD	2004	THE RESULTS OF A HISTORICAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PORRAS RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09742	CASE, ROBERT P. AND CAROL SERR	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE ARCHSTONE PRESIDIO VIEW APARTMENT PROJECT (MV PDO 99-0348), MISSION VALLEY COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09743	MANLEY, PETER AND ROBERT KIMSKY	2005	FORT STOCKTON SCHRIEBER HOUSE HISTORICAL DESIGNATION REPORT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09751	MOSLAK, KEN	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE QUARRY FALLS PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09956	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 2003 SUNSET BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09957	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 2031 SUNSET BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-09962	ROSEN, MARTIN	2006	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT AND FINDING OF NO ADVERSE EFFECT WITH STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TWO TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT LANDSCAPING PROJECTS WITHIN THE CABRILLO FREEWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT ON STATE ROUTE 163 IN BALB	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10012	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2005	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT SR 163/FRIARS ROAD INTERCHANGE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10134	JERRY SCHAEFER	2006	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS FOR THE BARNETT AVENUE BIKEWAY PROJECT SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10154	BECKER, MARK S.	2006	DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE HOTEL CIRCLE SOUTH PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, PROJECT #14953, WORK ORDER #424428, PTS NUMBER 70523, DATA SHEET NUMBER 33621-1-D	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10174	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A. AND RAY BRANDES	2005	HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REPORT FOR THE CHARLES BULTER RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10263	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 2174 GUY STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10301	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE MARION DELAFIELD STURGES AND SAMUEL OTIS DAUCHY / WILLIAM TEMPLETON JOHNSON HOUSE, 4455 HERMOSA WAY, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10304	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE IRVIN / SCHREIBER HOUSE 4191 STEPHENS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10305	CARMACK, SHANNON AND JANET HANSEN	2006	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR VERIZON WIRELESS REMOTE FACILITY, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10316	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE GEMMELL-MEAD/ REQUA HOUSE, 4476 HORTENSIA STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10317	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE IRVIN- SCHREIBER HOUSE, 4151 STEPHENS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10325	DOLAN, CHRISTY AND CHERYL BOWDEN-RENNA	2006	FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND TRENCHING FOR THE CALTRANS DISTRICT 11 NEW HEADQUARTERS (BLOCKS 4535,4536, 4549, 4550, 4553, 4554, AND 4556) SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10358	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE JOEL L. & EDITH M. BROWN HOUSE 4141 LARK STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10360	MONTES, BETH AND CHRISTIANNE KNOOP	2005	PACIFIC BUILDING COMPANY SPEC HOUSE #1 3910 EAGLE STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10361	BOSTROM, TIMOTHY AND LAURIE BOSTROM	2006	THE DR. THOMAS O. BURGER / HENRY J. LANG HOUSE 1787 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10364	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE RICHARD M. AND LAURA M. HATHAWAY / CHARLES T. LEIGH HOUSE 1863 ALTAMIRA PLACE, MISSION HILLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10365	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE SEIFERT-MELHORN HOUSE 1201 WEST ARBOR, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10366	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE JOHNSON-TREPTE HOUSE 4467 AMPUDIA STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10392	ALTER, RUTH	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCES FOR THE EVALUATION AND HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE 4052 ALBATROSS STREET RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10393	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE DR. BERNARD POLAND AND EVELYN CUNNINGHAM HOUSE 2231 LA CALLECITA, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10394	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 3960 ALAMEDA PLACE RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10396	HAZARD, ALLEN A., JANET M. O'DEA, AND WILLIAM AND SARAH MCCOLE	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE TUDOR S. ROGERS - MARTIN V. MELHORN HOUSE INSPIRATION HEIGHTS 4060 ALAMEDA DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10401	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE C.E. STEWART - NATHAN RIGDON HOUSE 2206 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10404	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING LOCATED AT 2533 CONGRESS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92110	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10444	MAY, VONN MARIE	2006	UPTOWN HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10445	MONTES, BETH AND CHRISTIANNE KNOOP	2006	NATHAN RIGDON SPEC HOUSE #1, 2121 FT. STOCKTON DRIVE, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10515	U.S DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY		REQUEST FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION FOR AIR FORCE PLANT 19	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10524	ARBUCKLE, J. AND GEORGE TAYS	1980	SURVEY OF THE ADOBE CHAPEL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10532	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING LOCATED AT 801-803 UNIVERSITY AVENUE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10542	ALTER, RUTH C.	2006	RESULTS OF THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 4004 LARK STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10551	ARRINGTON, CINDY	2006	CULTURAL RESOURCES FINAL REPORT OF MONITORING AND FINDINGS FOR THE QWEST NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10583	BRANDES, RAY	2005	HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REPORT FOR THE HENRIETTA C. H. NESMITH GREELY RESIDENCE 1520 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103 ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 443-662-06 NORTH FLORENCE HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10584	MAY, VONN MARIE	2006	THE WILLIAM F. & GRACE M. WAHRENBERGER HOUSE 3924 HENRY STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10608	PRICE, HARRY J.	2006	SCRIPPS MERCY HOSPITAL CONITIONAL USE PERMIT - HISTORIC RESOURCES REVIEW (RECON NUMBER 4213A)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10744	ROTH AND ASSOCIATES	1989	ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL / ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT 3928 CONDE LOT 3 BLOCK 482 OLD SAN DIEGO PLANNED DISTRICT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10759	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1988	RESULTS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE SURVEY AT THE OLD SAN DIEGO INN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10814	VARIOUS	1996	THE FIRST CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST-THACKERAY GALLERY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10826	VARIOUS		GILL HOUSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10841	LORTIE, FRANK	1996	REPORT FOR THE CABRILLO FREEWAY/ STATE ROUTE 163	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10849	VARIOUS		CASA DE BANDINI, 2660 CALHOUN STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10853	VARIOUS		CHAPLAIN'S RESIDENCE, 836 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10871	VARIOUS		SURVEY AND VARIOUS PAPERS ON THE DERBY DIKE HISTORICAL LANDMARK #244	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10875	VARIOUS		SURVEY OF THE DERBY-PENDLETON HOUSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10894	BEVIL, ALEXANDER D.	1998	HISTORICAL SITE DESIGNATION REPORT ALEXANDER AND NANCY HIGHLAND HOUSE, 2400 PRESIDIO DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103-1018	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10895	VARIOUS		HILLCREST COMPANY HOUSE, 3969 THIRD AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10915	BEVIL, ALEXANDER D.	1998	HISTORICAL SITE DESIGNATION REPORT FOR THE ALEXANDER AND NANCY HIGHLAND HOUSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10962	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2001	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE HARPER HOUSE 4335 AVALON DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10965	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2005	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE DR. LEON CASPER AND DR. LOUISE DAVIS LONG HOUSE MISSION HILLS, 1885 SHERIDAN AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10966	MAY, RON V.	2006	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE WILLIAM AND FIDELIA MCKITTRICK HOUSE, 1875 SUNSET BOULEVARD, MISSION HILLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH



**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-10968	MAY, RONALD V.	2006	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE NATHAN RIGDON AND MORRIS B. IRVIN HOUSE, 1760 W. LEWIS STREET, MISSION HILLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11015	VARIOUS		MIDWAY DRIVE BETWEEN ROSECRANS STREET & BARNETT AVENUE, ENTERPRISE STREET BETWEEN NIMITZ BOULEVARD & PACIFIC HIGHWAY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11018	BEVIL, ALEXANDER D., WILLIAM G. HARKINS, AND STEPHANIE R. BEVIL	1998	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE LEIGHTON JAMES MCMURTIE/JAMES WINTEROW HOUSE, 4476 AMPUDIA STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103 (APN 443-051-38)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11031	VARIOUS		EL CAMPO SANTO / OLD SPANISH CEMETARY, OLD TOWN, LA JOLLA AVENUE AT SAN DIEGO AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11062	MAY, RON V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE HELEN, FRANKLIN, & HOWARD THORNTON BOULTER MARTIN V. MELHORN HOUSE 4119 PALMETTO WAY, NORTH FLORENCE HEIGHTS, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11072	BONNER, WAYNE H., MARNIE AISLIN-KAY, AND JONATHAN M. WRIGHT	2006	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CRICKET TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SAN-603F (MISSION HILLS PLAZA), 928 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11112	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2006	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE LUCIUS JEROME AND SADIE ESTELLE CARPENTER HOUSE, 2133 PINE STREET, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-11138	VARIOUS		KING RESIDENCE, 1302 WASHINGTON PLACE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA; APN 443-684-09	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11221	MAY, VON MARIE	2006	THE FREDERIC & MYRLE MURRAY / JOSEPH C. KELLEY HOUSE 909 HAYES AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11231	VARIOUS		OLD TOWN - ESTUDILLO HOUSE, CHAPEL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, GILLA HOUSE SITE, WHALEY HOUSE, EXCHANGE HOTEL, JOHNSON HOUSE, MASON ST. SCHOOL, SAN BLAS BELL, EXCHANGE HOTEL, CASA DE MACHADO-STEWART, CASA DE MACHADO-SILVAS...	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11232	VARIOUS		OLD TOWN - MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11237	VARIOUS		PRESIDIO OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11238	VARIOUS		PRESIDIO HILLS GOLF COURSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11278	VARIOUS		SERRA PALM SITE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-11314	VARIOUS		THACKERAY GALLERY, 321 ROBINSON AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103; APN 452-053-01	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11334	BEVIL, ALEXANDER D.	1995	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE VILLA ORIZABA, 2036 ORIZABA AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103; APN 443-552-10	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11349	VARIOUS		NEON SIGN ON JIMMY WONG'S GOLDEN DRAGON RESTAURANT, 412-414 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103; APN 444-671-10	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11358	IS ARCHITECTURE	2006	NO.S 4167 AND 4169 JACKDAW STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103; APN 444-391-05	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11360	MOSLAK, KEN	2006	QUARRY FALLS PROGRAM EIR - CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11394	IS ARCHITECTURE	2004	HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATION FOR THE RESIDENCE AT 1847 ALTAMIRA PLACE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11399	IS ARCHITECTURE	2007	HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATION FOR THE C. ARNHOLT SMITH RESIDENCE, 2293 SAN JUAN ROAD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-11402	IS ARCHITECTURE	2006	HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATION FOR THE WILLIAM H. & LOTTE B. PORTERFIELD RESIDENCE 4411 HERMOSA WAY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11407	IS ARCHITECTURE	2001	THE MACK HOUSE, 3932 ALAMEDA PLACE, SAN DIEGO, CA; APN 451-741-01	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11454	TINSLEY, WENDY L.	2007	HISTORICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT, 4063 EAGLE STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103, APN: 444-453-07-00	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11465	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE MARION DELAFIELD STURGES AND SAMUEL OTIS DAUCHY / WILLIAM TEMPLETON JOHNSON HOUSE, 4455 HERMOSA WAY, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11466	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE LOUIS R. AND MURIEL DILLEY / MONROE E. AND OLGA J. WALLACE HOUSE, 1845 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11469	MAY, RONALD V.	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE JOHN W. SNYDER COMPANY MODEL HOME #3, RALPH HURLBURT & CHARLES TIFAL, BUILDERS, 4370 TRIAS STREET, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11470	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE JOHN W. SNYDER COMPANY MODEL HOME #2, RALPH HURLBURT & CHARLES TIFAL, BUILDERS, 2315 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-11471	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2004	HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND SITES ON BLOCK 54, ARNOLD & CHOATE MAP 334, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11478	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORY OF THE MARTIN V. AND ALBERTA MELHORN HOUSE, 1740 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11479	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2005	HISTORICAL EVALUATION, THE FRANK AND EMMA CONNORS HOUSE, 2540 CONGRESS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92110	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11529	ROSENBERG, SETH A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HAMPTON INN SUITES PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11530	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: MITIGATION MONITORING OF THE SEWER AND WATER REPLACEMENT GROUP 741 PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11540	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE FREDERICKSON RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11551	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2008	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 2261 SAN JUAN ROAD RESIDENCE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-11552	MAY, RONALD V.	2006	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE HAROLD B. AND AUGUSTA STARKEY HOUSE, FRANK O. WELLS, DESIGNER AND BUILDER, 3939 ST. JAMES PLACE, MISSION HILLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11670	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE R.R. WEST / WEST-KING-PETERSON LUMBER COMPANY "SPEC" HOUSE #1, 4285 ALTAMIRANO WAY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11671	BURKE LIA, MARIE	2008	FUNCHEON BUILDING, 800-808 WEST WASHINGTON STREET / 4010 FALCON STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103, APN 444-414-12	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11672	BURKE LIA, MARIE	2008	ACE DRUG BUILDING, 4003 GOLDFINCH / 820 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103, APN 444-414-12	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11694	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND ADRIANE DORRLER	2008	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SPRINGHILL SUITES PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11746	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2008	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1504 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE RESIDENCE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11802	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2008	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WALTER AND NETTIE BELLON / LESTER OLMSTEAD / OLMSTEAD BUILDING COMPANY HOUSE, 4276 TRIAS STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-11810	PRICE, HARRY J. AND JACKSON UNDERWOOD	2008	RESULTS OF A HISTORICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE HAZARD CENTER REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11814	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2008	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE DAVID H RYAN SPEC HOUSE #1/ARTHUR A KUNZE, BUILDER, 4330 WITHERBY STREET-MISSION HILLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11818	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2007	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE JOHN F. FORWARD JR. HOUSE, 4144 LARK STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11823	KICK, MAUREEN S.	2007	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO VEGETATION MANGEMENT PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11826	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2008	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12064	CASE, ROBERT	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE PASEO DE MISSION HILLS AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT, MISSION HILLS, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12070	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2007	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE LILLIAN ARNETT HOUSE MISSION HILLS, 2112 PINE STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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SD-12072	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2008	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 2242 PINE STREET RESIDNECE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12102	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE JAMES AND FLORENCE RIACH HOUSE, QUALITY BLDG. & SECURITIES CO., BUILDERS, 1977 TITUS STREET - MISSION HILLS / MIDDLETOWN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12119	COOK, JOHN R.	2006	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED TECOLOTE CANYON LONG-TERM MAINENANCE AND ACCESS PROJECT AND THE PROPOSED TECOLOTE CANYON WETLANDS MITIGATION PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12120	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2009	HANAIEI HOTEL BALLROOM ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12133	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2007	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE HOMER DELAWIE HOUSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12156	JOHNSON, PAUL AND SARAI JOHNSON	2007	THE BOLAM HOUSE HISTORICAL DESIGNATION REPORT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12161	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2009	OLD TOWN MANHOLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH



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SD-12167	ROSEN, MARTIN	2009	BRIDGE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES ON 22 STRUCTURES ON ROUTES 5, 125, 163, AND 274 IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12176	KNOOP, CHRISTIANNE AND BETH MONTES	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ALBERTA SECURITY COMPANY-MELHORN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY HOUSE 4186 JACKDAW STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12198	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE RICHARD M. HATHAWAY SPEC HOUSE NO. 2 1855 ALTAMIRA PLACE - MISSION HILLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12199	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE GEORGE A. BEATRICE A. BOWN HOUSE 4145 MILLER STREET - INSPIRATION HEIGHTS - SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12200	HERRMANN, MYRA	2009	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MSWSMP)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12249	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2007	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE RALPH HURLBURT/ALEXANDER SCHREIBER SPEC HOUSE #1 3917 HAWK STREET SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12252	MAY, RONALD AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2007	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE THOMAS M. AND ZOE B. HEMPHILL HOUSE 4351 AMPUDIA STREET - MISSION HILLS SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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SD-12298	GALLARDO, CECILIA	2009	PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE HAZARD CENTER REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12324	ROSEN, MARTIN	2009	FINDINGS OF NO ADVERSE EFFECT WITHOUT A STANDARD CONDITION: FOR THE PLACEMENT OF TWO BARRIER PROTECTOR CAGES AT THE ABUTMENTS OF THE ROBINSON AVENUE OVERCROSSING (BRIDGE #57-0219)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12329	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE JOHN AND CAROLINE BOSTICK HOUSE 2436 PRESIDIO DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12334	SMITH, ERIN, MICHAEL SAMPSON, AND RACHEL RUSTON	2009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS FOR THE COMFORT STATION #2 REPLACEMENT PROJECT, OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO SHP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12339	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 102 DICKINSON STREET RESIDENCE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12340	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 104-118 DICKINSON STREET BUILDINGS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12341	ZEPEDA-HERMAN, CARMEN	2008	RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SHIRAZ MEDICAL CENTER IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-12342	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2009	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE 1041-1047 UNIVERSITY AVENUE BUILDING SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12344	PRICE, HARRY	2009	HISTORICAL RESOURCE NOMINATION FOR 4040 FIFTH AVENUE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12382	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2008	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: MITIGATION MONITORING OF THE PACIFICA MINI WAREHOUSE FACILITY, LOMA PORTAL AREA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12421	COOK, JOHN R., DEBORAH HUNTLEY, AND SHERRI ANDREWS	2000	FINAL: A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE PROPOSED AT&T / PF. NET FIBER OPTICS CONDUIT OCOTILLO TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12422	NI GHABHLAIN, SINEAD AND DREW PALLETTE	2001	A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE ROUTE REALIGNMENT OF THE PROPOSED PF. NET / AT&T FIBER OPTICS CONDUIT OCEANSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12425	ROSEN, MARTIN	2009	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MULTIUSE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATH IN MISSION VALLEY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12426	CASE, ROBERT P.	2009	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE SAN DIEGO RIVER MULTI-USE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATH PROJECT (WORK ORDER NO. 581910), MISSION VALLEY COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-12512	MAY, VONN MARIE	2008	THE M.B. IRVIN / A. SCHREIBER SPEC HOUSE 4195 STEPHENS STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12515	KNOOP, CHRISTIANNE	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF 4220 ARDEN WAY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12544	BONNER, WAYNE, SARAH WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN CRAWFORD	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE SD002867 (PRESIDIO PARK), WHITMAN STREET NEAR TAYLOR STREET AND MORENO BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12555	BONNER, WAYNE, SARAH WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN CRAWFORD	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR VERIZON WIRELESS CANDIDATE UCSD MEDICAL CENTER, LOCATED AT 200 WEST ARBOR DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12572	CHAPMAN, LAURIE	2008	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE ARTHUR J. DICKERSON HOUSE, 3786 ALBATROSS STREET, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS - MISSION HILLS SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12574	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2008	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DETERMINATION OF THE RALPH HURLBURT/ALEXANDER SCHREIBER SPEC HOUSE #2, 3907 HAWK STREET SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12637	SHEARER-NGUYEN, ELIZABETH	2010	STATE ROUTE 163/FRIARS ROAD INTERCHANGE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-12677	IS ARCHITECTURE	2008	HISTORIC RESOURCES NOMINATION BOARD FOR THE P.Z. LUND SPECULATIVE HOUSE / HENRY L. WILSON BUNGALOW 4376 PROCTOR PLACE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92116	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12818	BOWDEN-RENNA, CHERYL	2010	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT FOR THE MIRAMAR PIPELINE REPAIR PROJECT, NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA TO MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12819	HAMMACK, ELIZABETH AND JOEL LEVANETZ	2010	HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT MISSION HILLS VONS 450 WEST UNIVERSITY AVENUE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12867	CHIANG, CHRISTINA	2010	SAN DIEGO MIDWAY PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITY PROPERTY DISPOSITION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12876	CASE, ROBERT, SPENCER BIETZ, AND CAROL SERR	2010	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING TEST, AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE AT&T UTILITY UNDERGROUNDING PROJECT OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13006	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2011	MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13127	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: MITIGATION MONITORING OF THE SEWER & WATER GROUP 689 PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PTS 103533	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-13148	STROPES, TRACY A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2010	A PHASE III CULTURAL RESOURCES DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR SDI-16986 HIDDEN MEADOWS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13149	SMITH, BRIAN F.	2010	CULTURAL RESOURCE TEST PLAN FOR THE SALVATION ARMY VEHICLE STORAGE AREA PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13153	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND TRACY STROPES	2010	A CULTURAL RESOURCE TEST FOR THE BATCHELDER LOT SPLIT PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13154	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2010	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: MITIGATION MONITORING OF SEWER & WATER GROUPS 3011 & 3007 ( GROUP JOBS 703A, 806, 807 & 648, 649, 650, AND 651, RESPECTIVELY) SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13164	MOOMJIAN, SCOOT A.	2010	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE RICHARD AND VIOLA REQUA HOUSE 4346 VALLE VISTA SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13195	CALTRANS	2011	DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT OFFICE COMPLEX	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13202	ROSEN, MARTIN D.	2011	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-13270	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2011	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE ALEXANDER SCHREIBER SPEC HOUSE #5 4167 PALMETTO WAY SAN DIEGO CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13283	RUSTON, RACHEL S.	2011	CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW AND RECORDS SEARCHES FOR LINE 3010 OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE POTHOLING AND PHASE I & 2 PIPELINE INTEGRITY/ RETROFIT ACTIVITIES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13321	TSUNODA, KOJI	2011	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CABRILLO FREEWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT REHABILITATION TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROJECT PHASE II SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13329	MAY, VONN MARIE	2011	THE SCHREIBER/ IRVIN SPEC HOUSE 4181 STEPHENS STREET, MISSION HILLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13348	BRAY, MADELEINE	2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SCRIPPS JONES HOUSE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13362	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2011	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE CHARLES & MARIE BRENNER HOUSE 4075 COUTS STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13365	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2011	NOMINATION FOR HISTORICAL DESIGNATION OF THE MORRIS IRVIN SPEC. HOUSE NO. 2 4239 SAINT JAMES PLACE SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-13427	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2012	WATER AND SEWER GROUP 930	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13450	LOSEE, CAROLYN	2012	TELECOMMUNICATONS PROJECT INSIDE SCRIPPS/ MERCY HOSPITAL IN SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13461	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2012	MISSION VALLEY WATERLINE BREAK EMERGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13491	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	2011	SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR THE MID COAST CORRIDOR TRANSIT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13537	AGUILAR, JOSE "PEPE" AND ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO	2012	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE MISSION HILLS BLOCK 2E (JOBS 3 & 4) UTILITY UNDERGROUNDING PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13616	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2012	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT ADDENDUM FOR THE DR. FRANKLIN & LEONE LINDEMULDER/ HURLBURT, FRANK & SLAUGHTER/ RALPH FRANK HOUSE 2551 SAN JUAN ROAD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92105	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13681	ROSENBERG, SETH A.	2008	MONITORING REPORT FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING AT 2510 JUAN STREET	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH



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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-13746	CASE, ROBERT P. AND CAROL SERR	2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, TEST, AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE FIESTA DE REYES REMODELING PROJECT OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13755	BOWDEN-RENNA, CHERYL	2011	LETTER REPORT: ETS 21345 CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR CONDUIT REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT, PACIFIC HIGHWAY BRIDGE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO 7011103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13794	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2011	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE LUIGI G. PERNA & LOUISE M. PERNA HOUSE 2320 HICKORY STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13918	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2012	THE SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13922	MAY, RONALD V., DALE BALLOU MAY, AND KILEY WALLACE	2012	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE JOHN SNYDER/ RALPH E. HURLBURT AND CHARLES H. TIFAL HOUSE 4386 TRIAS STREET- MISSION HILLS NIEGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13924	JOHNSON, PAUL AND SARAI JOHNSON	2012	THE DANFORTH AND BAUER SPECH HOUSE HISTORICAL NOMINATION RESEARCH AND REPORT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13927	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2012	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE J. REX MURRAY AND ALICE M. MURRAY SPEC HOUSE 4266 ARISTA STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-13931	HAZARD, ALLEN AND JANET O'DEA	2012	NOMINATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION JOHN W. DONOHUE SPEC HOUSE #1 4129 FALCON STREET, SAN DIEGO CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13932	MAY, VONN MARIE	2012	THE BESSIE H. OLDS/ WILLIAM F. WAHRENBERGER HOUSE 2306 PINE STREET SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13934	IS ARCHITECTURE	2012	HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATION FOR SAMUEL S. AND LULU B. MAXWELL RESIDENCE 4494 HORTENSIA STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13936	MAY, RONALD V. AND DALE BALLOU MAY	2012	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE HENRY H. AND LAVINA NELSON SPECULATION HOUSE #2 1915 SUNSET BOULEVARD INSPIRATION HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13962	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2004	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT, TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13981	KRAFT, JENNIFER R. AND TRACY A. STROPES	2012	MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE T-MOBILE WEST, LLC TELECOMMUNICATIONS CANDIDATE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13989	MAY, RONALD V. AND KILEY WALLACE	2012	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE B. FRANKLIN AND HELEN MAHONEY/ RICHARD REQUA HOUSE 4105 ALAMEDA DRIVE, INSPIRATION HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-13990	IS ARCHITECTURE	N/A	HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATION FOR THE LOUIS AND CARMELITA FONTANEL HOUSE 4243 JACKDAW STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14033	PHAM, ANGELA N. AND JAMES T. DANIELS	2012	A NEGATIVE MONITORING REPORT USING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT FORM (APPENDIX D) FOR THE JUAN STREET REHABILITATION PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14163	SMITH, BRIAN F.	2012	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE OLD TOWN COMMUNITY CHURCH PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14228	MAY, RONALD V. AND KILEY WALLACE	2013	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE NATHANIEL & ELLA SEBASTIAN/ EDWARD F. BRYANS HOUSE 4507 NEW HAMPSHIRE ST., UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14231	MAY, RONALD V. AND KILEY WALLACE	2012	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE MARSHALL N. ROSENBLUTH/ LINCOLN ROGERS/ CARTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY HOUSE 4290 RANDOLPH TERRACE NEIGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14242	BONNER, WAYNE, SARAH WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN CRAWFORD	2012	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR SPRINT NEXTEL CANDIDATE SD40XC308 (CAL TRANS), 2829 JUAN STREET, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14267	BOWDEN-RENN, CHERYL	2012	LETTER REPORT: ETS 22369- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR GAS LINE 49-32, ECDA 6 DIGS, OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO 7011100	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
SD-14350	MAY, RONALD V. AND KILEY WALLACE	2013	THE HISTORIC NOMINATION OF THE NATHAN AND HATTIE RIGDON SPECULATION HOUSE #2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14352	MAY, RONALD V. AND KILEY WALLACE	2013	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE MORRIS AND IDA IRVIN SPECULATION HOUSE 1530 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, NORTH FLORENCE HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14380	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R.	2013	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE OLD TOWN AVENUE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (APN #443-520-40-00)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14383	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R.	2013	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE TRENCHING FOR THE HACIENDA APARTMENTS PROJECT AT OLD TOWN AVENUE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (APN 443-520-40-00)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14399	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2013	UNIVERSITY AVENUE PIPELINE CAST IRON REPLACEMENT PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14423	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2013	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE HERVEY K. GRAHAM AND ALVA M. GRAHAM RALPH L. FRANK HOUSE 2243 GUY STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14424	MAY, VONN MARIE	2013	THE JAMES DALLAS AND MARY HOLLIS CLARK HOUSE 4274 RUDOLPH STREET, MISSION HILLS SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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SD-14483	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN R.	2013	HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S BUCHANAN CANYON SEWER REPLACEMENT- B ACCELERATED SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14484	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN R.	2012	HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S ROBINSON AVENUE AND 8TH AVENUE PIPE REPLACEMENT PROJECT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14577	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2013	THE UPAS STREET PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14612	MAY, RONALD V. AND KILEY WALLACE	2012	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE ALBERTA SECURITY CO./ MARTIN V. MELHORN SPECULATION HOUSE #3 4019 HAWK STREET- MISSION HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14719	MAY, RONALD V. AND KYLIE WALLACE	2013	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE WILLIAM AND VERA WYLIE SPECULATION HOUSE 4460 HERMOSA WAY MISSION HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14730	DAVISON, KRISTINA AND MARY ROBBINS-WADE	2013	LAKE MORENA'S OAK SHORES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT PHASE 2- ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14740	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2014	SEWER GROUP JOB 743	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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SD-14743	TSUNODA, KOJI	2014	HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR THE WASHINGTON STREET BRIDGE ACCESS CONTROL PROJECT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14791	PHAM, ANGELA AND SINEAD N. GHABHLAIN	2013	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR PADRE TRAIL INN 4200 TAYLOR STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14799	ROY, JULIE	2014	LETTER REPORT: ETS 27156- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR REPLACEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR POLE P233174, CMP- POLE CHANGE OUT, COMMUNITY OF OLD TOWN, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA- IO 7011102	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14815	ROY, JULIE	2014	LETTER REPORT: ETS 26104- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR REHAB ACTIVITIES FOR THE RELOCATION OF A 4" AND A 2" GAS LINE IN THE COMMUNITY OF OLD TOWN, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA- IO 000200456392	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14831	STOVALL, RANDY, SALLY STOVALL, AND JAYE MACASKILL	2013	NOMINATION TO THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES: THE UNITED STATES HOLDING COMPANY RESIDENCE 2304 JUAN STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103 (APN 443-340-43)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
EIS-13	KALDENBERG, RUSSEL L.	1975	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AT THE FRIARS ROAD CONDOMINIUMS PROJECT.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-234	ADAMS, THERESE	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SUNGLOW PROPERTY.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

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<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
EIS-471	POLA, H. KEITH	1981	SITE EIGHTEEN: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1013	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	1991	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MONITORING REPORT FOR THE MISSION BAY SEWER INTERCEPT SYSTEM, PHASE II, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1066	WADE, SUE A.	1990	HISTORICAL PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR NORTH CITY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITIES.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1355	MOONEY, BRIAN F.	1993	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED NORTH METRO INTERCEPTOR SEWER PROJECT, SAN DIEGO.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1357	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R.	1994	HISTORIC PROPERTIES EVALUATION FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE II PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1375	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	1991	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE MISSION VALLEY	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1471	CIBIT, CATHY	1994	NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE II. SAN DIEGO: CITY.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
EIS-1518	KINETIC LABORATORIES INCORPORATED	1996	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER, PHASE II.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1554	BRIAN SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	1997	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ODEH PROJECT (LDR NO. 96-7163)	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1555	BROWN, JOAN C.	1996	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATION DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EASR LINDA VISTA TRUNK SEWER PROJECT (DEP# 91-0684)	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1563	COOLEY, THEODORE G. AND PATRICIS T. MITCHELL	1996	LIMITED DATA RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE CA-SDI-11767 A LA JOLLA COMPLEX SITE ALONG THE LOWER SAN DIEGO RIVER VALLEY, MISSION VALLEY WEST LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1575	COOLEY, THEODORE G.	1995	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING OF THE WETLANDS MITIGATION AREA LOCATED IN THE WARNER RANCH PORTION OF THE RIERWALK GOLF COURSE, MISSION VALLEY, SAN DIEGO.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1592	GILMER, JO ANNE, CHEEVER, DAYLE M.	1997	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER REPLACEMENT – PHASE II, SAN DIEGO, CA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1599	GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND CAROLYN KYLE	1995	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF PREHISTORIC SITE CA-SDI-12126 FOR THE NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE II, CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT



**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE OF STUDY</b>
EIS-1615	BROWN, JOAN C.	1997	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTION EXCAVATION, NORTH MISSION VALLEY INTERCEPTOR SEWER, PHASE II, DEP NO. 94-0573. ADDENDUM TO DEP NO. 94-0160, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-000004 SDM-W-6879	GEORGE CARTER'S "OLD MISSION SITE"	SD-01523, SD-04690, SD-12634	NO
P-37-000038 SDM-W-291	NELSON'S OLD SPANISH FORT	SD-04769, SD-05495, SD-06015, SD-08458	NO
P-37-000041 SDM-W-4703	PROTOHISTORIC VILLAGE SITE	SD-02699, SD-03461, SD-04293, SD-04338, SD-04350, SD-04677, SD-05674, SD-06015, SD-13755, SD-15064	NO
P-37-000052	OLD RANCHERIA	SD-03461, SD-08959, SD-12867	NO
P-37-001300	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-004675 SDM-W-1137	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	SD-04350, SD-08175, SD-09625	YES
P-37-009292	HISTORIC BRICK FOUNDATION	N/A	NO
P-37-011021 SDM-W-3932	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	SD-04507, SD-05648, SD-07620, SD-13962	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-011054 SDM-W-1305	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	SD-07541, SD-08458	NO
P-37-011055	PREHISTORIC VILLAGE	SD-02916, SD-08175, SD-09625	NO
P-37-011722 SDM-W-4340	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER AND HISTORIC REFUSE (NOT ELIGIBLE TO CRHR AND NRHP)	SD-02628, SD-03556, SD-04338, SD-04339, SD-04350, SD-05238, SD-05674	YES
P-37-011766 SDM-W-5115	PREHISTORIC LITHIC AND SHELL SCATTER AND HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER (NOT ELIGIBLE TO CRHR)	SD-02628, SD-03556, SD-04338, SD-04339, SD-04350, SD-05238, SD-05674	YES
P-37-011767 SDM-W-175	PREHISTORIC SHELL AND LITHIC SCATTER (ELIGIBLE TO CRHR AND NRHP)	SD-02628, SD-02985, SD-03429, SD-03556, SD-04339, SD-04350, SD-04868, SD-05238, SD-05674, SD-05708, SD-06159, SD-07471, SD-08458	YES
P-37-011824	HISTORIC ROSE-ROBINSON ADOBE	SD-04554	NO
P-37-012126 SDM-W-5111 SDM-W-6838	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER	SD-02983, SD-02985, SD-03000, SD-03556, SD-04868, SD-05238, SD-05709, SD-08458	YES
P-37-012127 SDM-W-5112	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER (NOT ELIGIBLE TO CRHR AND NRHP)	SD-03556, SD-04350, SD-04868, SD-05238, SD-05708, SD-06159, SD-07471	YES

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-012128 SDM-W-5113	PREHISTORIC SHELL MIDDEN	SD-02985, SD-03556, SD-04350, SD-05238	YES
P-37-012129 SDM-W-5114	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	SD-02985, SD-03556, SD-04350, SD-05238	YES
P-37-012131	HISTORIC CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW	N/A	NO
P-37-012132 SDM-W-5116	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	SD-02985, SD-03556, SD-05238	YES
P-37-012220 SDM-W-4696 LRT-1	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER R (NOT ELIGIBLE TO THE CRHR AND NRHP)	SD-02985, SD-03556, SD-04350, SD-04868, SD-05238, SD-05708, SD-06159, SD-07471	YES
P-37-012469 SDM-W-291	HISTORIC HOME FOUNDATONS AND PREHISTORIC TEMPORARY CAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-012862 SDM-W-4494	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	SD-02985, SD-03556, SD-05238	YES
P-37-013663	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	SD-14815	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-013664	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-013665	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	SD-03670, SD-12977	NO
P-37-013666	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-014247	HISTORIC JUAN/TAYLOR REFUSE DUMP	SD-03246, SD-14815	NO
P-37-014380	PREHISTORIC SHELL MIDDEN	SD-03385, SD-08175, SD-08458, SD-09625	NO
P-37-014688	OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014689	HISTORIC AGUILAR/SERRANO ADOBE	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014690	PREHISTORIC SHELL AND LITHIC SCATTERS	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-014691	HISTORIC OSUNA ADOBE SITE (LATER PART OF MCCOY PROPERTY)	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014692	HISTORIC MACHADO/SMITH HOUSE SITE	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014693	HISTORIC SNOOK/CLAYTON ADOBE(S) SITE (LATER PART OF MCCOY PROPERTY)	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014694	HISTORIC FITCH HOUSE SITE (LATER PART OF MCCOY PROPERTY)	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014695	HISTORIC SILVAS ADOBES SITE (LATER PART OF MCCOY PROPERTY, SITE OF MCCOY HOUSE)	SD-04554	NO
P-37-014958	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FLAKE	N/A	NO
P-37-014963	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FLAKE	N/A	YES
P-37-015556	HISTORIC BURIED ADOBE WALLS AND FOUNDATION (CA. 1860S)	SD-04822, SD-05292	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-015809	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-015821	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	SD-04542, SD-13035	NO
P-37-015938	HISTORIC AGUIRRE ADOBE/CASA DE AGUIRRE	SD-06185, SD-08067	NO
P-37-016279	HISTORIC CABRILLO FREEWAY NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT	SD-13321, SD-14549, SD-15281	NO
P-37-016538	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	SD-08016	NO
P-37-016667	PREHISTORIC SPARSE LITHIC AND SHELL SCATTER	SD-12688, SD-13340	NO
P-37-018393	HISTORIC "FALCON ST." SIDEWALK STAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-018394	HISTORIC "ROTHQEB-OVER" SIDEWALK STAMPS	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-018395	HISTORIC "GUATELLI" SIDEWALK STAMPS	N/A	NO
P-37-018396	HISTORIC "WEARN & OLESON" SIDEWALK STAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-018397	HISTORIC "I BOWER" SIDEWALK STAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-018398	HISTORIC "J.F. OVER" SIDEWALK STAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-018399	HISTORIC FALCON STREET SIDEWALK STAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-018400	HISTORIC "OEWINDERS" OR "DEWINDERS" SIDEWALK STAMP	N/A	NO
P-37-018890	HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER	SD-07696	NO
P-37-018891	HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTERS	SD-07696	NO



**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-019194	HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER	SD-07690, SD-08175, SD-09625	NO
P-37-020914	HISTORIC CASA DE MACHADO Y STEWART ADOBE	N/A	NO
P-37-020915	HISTORIC CASA DE PEDRORENA (CASA DE PEDRORENA Y ALTAMIRANO)	N/A	NO
P-37-021853	HISTORIC WHALEY HOUSE	N/A	NO
P-37-023859	HISTORIC ISOLATED BOTTLE	SD-08016	NO
P-37-023941	HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER	SD-07694, SD-13537	NO
P-37-023942	HISTORIC COBBLESTONE LANDSCAPING ELEMENT	SD-07694	NO
P-37-024558	PREHISTORIC BURIAL SITE	SD-09625	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-024559	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	SD-09625	NO
P-37-024560	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	SD-09625	NO
P-37-024697	HISTORIC HAWK STREET/ALBERTA PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT	N/A	NO
P-37-026553	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-026842	HISTORIC REDEPOSITED ISOLATED ARTIFACTS	SD-09742	NO
P-37-027055	HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DEBRIS FEATURES	SD-10325	NO
P-37-027056	HISTORIC RAILROAD SECTION HOUSE AND DWELLING	SD-10325	NO
P-37-027057	HISTORIC WELL AND PILLARS	SD-10325	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-027058	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS, WELLS, REMNANT WOOD POSTS, COBBLE FENCE LINES AND AN ABANDONED PIPELINE	SD-10325	NO
P-37-027059	HISTORIC FEATURES	SD-10325	NO
P-37-027060	HISTORIC PAVING AND PIPE	SD-10325	NO
P-37-028238	HISTORIC AIR FORCE PLANT 19	N/A	NO
P-37-028431	HISTORIC FORT STOCKTON SITE	N/A	NO
P-37-028444	HISTORIC DERBY'S DIKE SITE	N/A	NO
P-37-028478	HISTORIC RESIDENCE	N/A	NO
P-37-028502	HISTORIC FRANCISCAN GARDENS SITE	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-028552	HISTORIC STREETS	N/A	NO
P-37-028573	HISTORIC BURIED FLOOR	N/A	NO
P-37-028595	HISTORIC CASA DE COTA	N/A	NO
P-37-028600	HISTORIC CASA DE ESTUDILLO	SD-12334	NO
P-37-028797	HISTORIC GILA HOUSE SITE	N/A	NO
P-37-028799	HISTORIC PROTESTANT CEMETERY SITE, OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO.	N/A	NO
P-37-028823	HISTORIC SAN PASCUAL GRAVE SITES	N/A	NO
P-37-029476	HISTORIC PASEO DE MISSION HILLS	SD-12064	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-029700	PREHISTORIC TEMPORARY CAMP	SD-13461	NO
P-37-029807	SAN DIEGO RIVER BRIDGE	N/A	NOPREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
P-37-030187	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-030188	HISTORIC FOUNDATION	N/A	NO
P-37-030584	HISTORIC ALBERTA SECURITY COMPANY/MELHORN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	N/A	NO
P-37-030928	HISTORIC ISOLATED PLATE FRAGMENTS	N/A	NO
P-37-030929	HISTORIC ISOLATED PLATE FRAGMENTS	N/A	NO
P-37-030930	HISTORIC ISOLATED HORSHOE	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-030931	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED QUARTZITE CORE	N/A	NO
P-37-030932	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED SHELL FRAGMENT	N/A	NO
P-37-030933	HISTORIC ISOLATED CUT COW BONE	N/A	NO
P-37-030934	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED SHELL FRAGMENT	N/A	NO
P-37-030935	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT AND POSSIBLE FOUNDATION	N/A	NO
P-37-030936	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030937	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030938	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-030939	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030940	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030941	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030942	HISTORIC RETAINING WALL	N/A	NO
P-37-030943	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030944	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-030945	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-031861	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-031962	PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS	N/A	NO
P-37-031982	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS	N/A	NO
P-37-032538	PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS	SD-13746	NO
P-37-032899	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS	N/A	NO
P-37-032901	PREHISTORIC SPARSE SHELL SCATTER AND LITHIC SCRAPER	N/A	NO
P-37-033122	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED QUARTZ FLAKE FRAGMENT	N/A	NO
P-37-033486	HISTORIC CINDERBLOCK AND TOWER	N/A	NO
P-37-033490	HISTORIC CASA DE RODRÍGUEZ/RACINE & LARAMIE	N/A	NO



**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-033491	HISTORIC SAN DIEGO COURTHOUSE	N/A	NO
P-37-033537	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS	SD-15074	NO
P-37-033920	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSITS	N/A	NO
P-37-034095	HISTORIC ALVARADO'S LOT [CASA DE ALVARADO (GDP 19A); JOHNSON BUILDING (GDP 19); ALVARADO SALOON (GDP 63); ALVARADO-LLUCIA; "FRENCH BAKERY"; NOTTAGE TIN SHOP AND RESIDENCE (GDP 20A); BRADSHAW AND ANDERSON'S SALOON (GDP 20B)]	N/A	NO
P-37-034096	HISTORIC CASA DE SERRANO	N/A	NO
P-37-034097	HISTORIC CHURCH'S LOT; CHURCH-WALLACK-ASHER	N/A	NO
P-37-034098	HISTORIC LA TIENDA GENERAL (GENERAL STORE)	N/A	NO
P-37-034099	HISTORIC WALLACK STORE & MAY'S SADDLE SHOP	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

<b>SITE IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC</b>	<b>REPORT REFERENCE</b>	<b>WITHIN PROJECT APE</b>
P-37-034100	HISTORIC YBARRA-WILDER-SMITH HOUSE	N/A	NO
P-37-034101	HISTORIC ISOLATED PORCELAIN FRAGMENT	N/A	NO
SDM-W-165	PREHISTORIC MIDDEN (NO MAP, SITE DESTROYED, PROPERTY OUTSIDE PROJECT APE)	N/A	NO
SDM-W-299C	PREHISTORIC CAMPS IN AREA BOUNDED BY MISSION VALLEY ON NORTH, EAST SAN DIEGO LIMITS ON EAST, NATIONAL CITY ON SOUTH AND SAN DIEGO BAY ON WEST (MASSIVE AREA – NOT REALLY A SITE)	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1322	PREHISTORIC CACTUS HILL SITE	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1359 SDI-5125	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1377	RAMADA INN GULLEY/FAN (UNCERTAIN LOCATION, NO MAP)	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1378	PREHISTORIC COUNTY HOSPITAL SITE (UNCERTAIN LOCATION, NO MAP)	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
SDM-W-1380	PREHISTORIC FURNITURE FARM-A/M BUILDING SITE (UNCERTAIN LOCATION, NO MAP)	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1703 SDI-4634	HISTORIC CAMP ELLIOT	N/A	NO
SDM-W-3930	HISTORIC VITRIFIED PRODUCTS CORPORATION KILNS (PROB. PART OF OLD TOWN DISTRICT)	N/A	NO
SDM-W-4442 ISOLATE L260	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FLAKE	N/A	NO

**TABLE 3. CALTRANS BRIDGES WITHIN THE PROJECT APE AND VICINITY**

<b>BRIDGE NAME AND NUMBER</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>DATE BUILT/WIDENED</b>	<b>CALTRANS ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION</b>
SAN DIEGO RIVER (FASHION VALLEY RD) 57C0576	0.2 MI S FRIARS RD	1900/2005	5. BRIDGE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP
SAN DIEGO RIVER (MORENA BLVD) 57C0028	JUST NORTH OF I-8	1952/1969	5. BRIDGE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP
SAN DIEGO RIVER (FRIARS RD) 57C0175L	.7 MI E/O RTE 15	1967/1993	5. BRIDGE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP
SAN DIEGO RIVER (FRIARS RD) 57C0175R	.7 MI E/O RTE 15	1967/1993	5. BRIDGE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP
SAN DIEGO RIVER (FASHION VALLEY RD) 57C0576	0.2 MI S FRIARS RD	1900/2005	5. BRIDGE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP

## **APPENDIX B**

**Native American Contacts  
Riverwalk Project (Spindrifft Project No. 2017-006), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd Sacramento, CA 95814	N/A	09/25/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	09/27/2017 Rec'd response letter from NAHC, No Tribal Cultural Resources have been recorded in Project Area
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande Edwin Romero, Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA, 92040 Phone: (619)443-6612 Fax: (619)443-0681 cloyd@barona-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Campo Band of Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906 Phone: (619)478-9046 Fax: (619)478-5818 rgoff@campo-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-6315 Fax: (619)445-9126 michaelg@leaningrock.net	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office Robert Pinto, Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-6315 Fax: (619)445-9126	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Fax 10/30/2017 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	10/26/2017:: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer.

**Native American Contacts**  
**Riverwalk Project (Spindrift Project No. 2017-006), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760)765-0845 Fax: (760)765-0320	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Fax 10/30/2017 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	10/26/2017: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer.
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760) 803 - 5694 cjinton73@aol.com	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	
Inaja Band of Mission Indians Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025 Phone: (760)737-7628 Fax: (760)747-8568	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	10/26/2017: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Jamul Indian Village Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box812 Jamul, CA, 91935 Phone: (619)669-4785 Fax: (619)669-4817	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	10/26/2017: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians Carmen Lucas P.O. Box775 Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Phone: (619)709-4207	Kumeyaay	10/30/2017 Certified mail	N/A	N/A	No	

**Native American Contacts**  
**Riverwalk Project (Spindrift Project No. 2017-006), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
La Posta Band of Mission Indians Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619)478-2113 Fax: (619)478-2125 jmiller@Lapostatribes.net	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email 10/26/2017 Fax 10/30/2017 Certified mail	N/A	N/A	No	10/26/2017: AGH received message "Delivery to the following recipient failed permanently: <a href="mailto:jmiller@lapostatribes.net">jmiller@lapostatribes.net</a> . Technical details of permanent failure:DNS Error: 27170669 DNS type 'mx' lookup of lapostatribes.net responded with code NXDOMAIN. Domain name not found: lapostatribes.net". Sent by fax instead. 10/26/2017: AGH received message that fax was not received. Reason: Busy. Retry attempt failed.
La Posta Band of Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619)478-2113 Fax: (619)478-2125 LP13boots@aol.com	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator P. O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 766 - 4930 Fax: (619) 766-4957 nickmepa@yahoo.com	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 766-4930 Fax: (619) 766-4957	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	10/26/2017: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Virgil Oyos, Chairperson P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760)782-3818 Fax: (760)782-9092 mesagrandeband@msn.com	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	



**Native American Contacts**  
**Riverwalk Project (Spindrift Project No. 2017-006), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Rd Pala, CA, 92059 Phone: (760)622-1336	Kumeyaay	10/30/2017 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760)749-3200 Fax: (760)749-3876 allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians John Flores, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 3200 Fax: (760) 749-3876 johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager 1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619) 445 – 4564 lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619)445-2613 Fax: (619)445-1927 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

**Native American Contacts**  
**Riverwalk Project (Spindrifft Project No. 2017-006), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert J. Welch, Chairperson 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-3810 Fax: (619)445-5337 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Julie Hagen, 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 445 - 3810 Fax: (619) 445-5337 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	10/26/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



September 27, 2017

Arleen Garcia-Herbst  
Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Sent by E-mail: Arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com

RE: Proposed Riverwalk Project, City of San Diego; La Jolla USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Herbst:

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
9/27/2017

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Riverwalk Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
9/27/2017**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation**

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**San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians**

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**Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians**

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**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Riverwalk Project, San Diego County.

## **APPENDIX C**

Camera Format: Digital (Kellie Kandybowicz Cell Phone) Lens Size: N/A Film Type/Speed: N/A **Negatives Kept at:**  
 Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
9	20	1:22p	001	Site SDI-11767 Overview, NE corner of Riverwalk Golf Course	W	
9	20	1:23	002	Shell located along eastern edge of SDI-11767 along drainage	n/a	
9	20	1:23	003	Shell located along eastern edge of SDI-11767 along drainage	n/a	
9	20	1:56	004	Site SDI-12862 overview/area	E	
9	20	1:57	005	Between sites SDI-11766 & P-37-14963	E	
9	20	2:35	006	Site SDI-11722 saw-cut bone	n/a	
9	20	2:38	007	Site SDI-11722 historic glass bottle base	n/a	
9	20	2:47	008	Site SDI-12126 shell fragments on surface	S	
9	20	3:12	009	NAM on north side of SD River in homeless encampment	SE	
9	20	3:12	010	NAM on north side of SD River in homeless encampment	SW	
9	20	3:12	011	NAM on north side of SD River in homeless encampment	W	
9	20	3:13	012	Homeless encampment syringe	n/a	
9	21	9:33a	001	West end of Riverwalk Golf Course just south of SD River	N	
9	21	10:40	002	Site SDI-12126, North side of tracks	S	
9	21	10:48	003	Near Site SDI-11722, Friars Rd. in back	W/NW	
9	21	10:49	004	Shell relocated at SDI-11722	n/a	
9	21	10:58	005	Near Site SDI-11766, Friars Rd. in back	W/NW	
9	21	11:07	006	Shell relocated at SDI-12220	n/a	
9	21	11:14	007	Overview of where site P-37-14963 should be located	E/SE	
9	21	11:18	008	Shell relocated at site SDI-12862	n/a	
9	21	11:18	009	Overview of SDI 12862	N/NW	
9	21	11:25	010	Center of SDI-11767 (w/in project limits), facing Friars Rd. and NE corner of golf course	NE	
9	21	11:25	011	Center of SDI-11767 (w/in project limits), facing eastern edge of site boundary and golf course	E/SE	
9	21	11:26	012	East side of SDI-11767 along drainage	N	

# PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 2 of 3 Project Name: Daley Ranch Survey Year 2017

9	21	11:26	013	Site SDI-11767 along golf cart path on south end	NW	
9	21	11:35	014	Shell relocated from site SDI-11767 along drainage	n/a	
9	21	11:37	015	Southern edge of SDI-11767, north of tracks	E	
9	21	11:58	016	Riverwalk Golf Course overview	N	
9	21	12:06p	017	Overview of where SDI-12129 should be located	E	
9	21	12:10	018	Overview of where SDI-04675 should be located	S	
9	21	1:36	019	Overview of where SDI-12132 should be located	E/SE	
9	21	1:49	020	Dense vegetation along SD River, northern side	SW	
9	21	1:49	021	Dense vegetation and trash along SD River, northern side	SW	
9	21	1:49	022	Dense vegetation along SD River, northern side, view from putting green to NE	SW	
9	21	1:50	023	GPS Garmin unit showing location and distance to Heron site SDI-14152 in dense vegetation	n/a	
9	21	2:41	024	NAM in homeless encampment, southern side of SD River	E	
9	21	2:41	025	SD River	N/NE	
9	21	2:41	026	SD River	N/NW	
9	21	2:44	027	Entrance to SD River homeless encampment area from Hotel Circle North	N	
9	21	2:45	028	Hotel Circle Place running parallel to SD River/encampment	W/SW	
9	21	2:46	029	Entrance to SD River homeless encampment area from Hotel Circle North	N	
9	21	2:47	030	Entrance to SD River homeless encampment area from Hotel Circle North, signage	N/NE	
9	21	2:48	031	NAM in SD River vegetation area on south side of river	NW	
9	21	2:49	032	NAM in SD River vegetation area on south side of river	N	
9	21	2:58	033	Vacant lot along Fashion Valley Rd., SE of site SDI-11767, contains shell scatter with lots of gravel	N	
9	21	2:59	034	Vacant lot SE of site SDI-11767, contains	NW	



# PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 3 of 3 Project Name: Daley Ranch Survey Year 2017

				shell scatter with lots of gravel		
9	21	3:02	035	Shell located in vacant lot SE of site SDI-11767, contains shell scatter with lots of gravel	n/a	